Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. | NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

SWELL FRONT.

That's the go in the furniture line today—'twould have been seasons ago but for the enormous cost. This store does merchandising to overcome such objections.

Oak Sideboards

Of this sort don't grow in every store—at this price. The base is made with post corners and double top 45 in. wide, and 21 in. deep. The whole front is swell and the mounts cast brass. The top is handsomely carved and has large bevelled French mirror at back; you'd surely guess at 1-2 more. **$13.50.**

A. C. TITUS CO., 225 to 229 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

We are now receiving the Famous Coggeshall Farm

Southdown Spring Lamb,

Which cannot be surpassed.

EGGS, CHICKENS, DUCKLINGS, ETC.

—AT—

J. A. Barker's Market,

346 & 348 Thames Street.

A Word to Owners of Real Estate

In Upper Broadway and Vicinity.

Why not build some cottages? We have four excellent families who will rent them from $20 to $25 per month.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

TROLLEY MEN STRIKE.

Providence Lines to Suburban Points Tied Up.

Buses and Other Conveyances Pressed Into Service.

PROVIDENCE, June 4.—The employes of the Union Traction Company, which embraces all surface lines in this city, Pawtucket and suburban towns within 16 miles of Providence, made good their ultimatum to the railroad officials and struck this morning because an increase in wages with a 10-hour day was refused them.

It was expected that fully 1,000 of the 1,200 men employed would strike, thereby tying up the entire system, but at noon today fully 60 per cent of the cars were being operated by the old employes. The railroad officials say that not more than 300 men are out. Efforts are being made to induce the electricians at the power stations to quit work out of sympathy, but thus far without success.

During the early morning hours there was considerable delay in the movement of cars, and many persons were forced to accept conveyance in carriages, while others resorted to the trains, which were crowded to the doors. During the forenoon the forces of men available were distributed with the result that before noon cars were sent out on every city and suburban line. Although no attempt has been made to hold to old schedule time, cars are being run at intervals of 20 minutes where formerly a 10-minute system was in force. Traffic, while inconvenienced, is not seriously impeded, and the officials hope to have the great majority of cars on the road, with experienced drivers and conductors before night.

The union officials say that they have drawn out all the men they expected, and that they propose to tie up 75 per cent of the cars within a few days. It is their expressed purpose to close up the power stations, if possible, and to this end their agents are at work among the electricians.

The 131 men employed in the repair shops at Arlington struck work, out of sympathy, this forenoon, and marched down to the union headquarters in a body.

In Pawtucket the lines are tied up more completely than elsewhere, and only half a dozen cars are said to be out on the city and Cumberland Hill lines.

The strikers in Providence and Pawtucket have been placed at the various points of ingress to the cities in order to warn persons seeking employment that a strike is in progress. The utmost quiet prevails, and the men are conducting themselves in a gentlemanly manner.

Business Manager Vetter of the union says that not half the cars in the city are in operation, and denies the statement of the traction company that traffic is being taken care of on the suburban lines.

The strike was precipitated by the refusal of the Union Traction Company to grant the demands of the men for a 10-hour day in compliance with the new law, with an increase of about 10 per cent. The officials said that the men who wished might work 10 hours daily, but that a proportionate reduction in pay would be made. An ultimatum was forwarded and the union officials, failing to get a favorable reply at midnight last night, ordered the men to cease work this morning.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes arrived here at noon from Detroit, and the conduct of the strike from now on will rest in their hands.

There was a general falling off in the number of cars operated in this city this afternoon when the first shift of men occurred. The line to Pawtucket, including the entire system in that city and the lines extending to Olneyville, Elmwood and points in the Pawtuxet valley, are badly tied up as a result of the failure of the new shift to report.

The older men, who receive the highest rate of wages, have shown themselves willing to continue work, but the younger of the employes, who forced the issue, failed to report, and as a result the strike this afternoon became more effective. It is now estimated that less than 500 men out of 1,250 are at work, and the prospects are that both city and suburban systems will be further embarrassed before night. Twenty-five new men have been put to work on the lines where the greatest demand exists.

Bus lines have been established in many parts of the city, bicycles have been pressed into service, and any sort of conveyance to town is eagerly accepted by those living in the suburbs.

Hundreds of the less fortunate who reside great distances from the steam railroad are being forced to walk.

INJUNCTION SERVED.

Prohibits Picket or Patrol Duty About the Plymouth Woolen Mills.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 4.—What is admitted to be the most decisive step yet taken in the strike now existing among the weavers of the American Woolen Company's Puritan mill here occurred today, when Chief Justice Mason of the superior court served an injunction on the strikers, prohibiting any picket or patrol duty whatsoever in or about the mills of the company.

The writ was served at the request of the company's representatives, who yesterday filed an application for the issuance of an injunction. The instrument is directed against President Thomas F. Burns, Secretary and Treasurer James Payton and other members of the weavers' union.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Passed Gibraltar, June 3, Victoria, from Leghorn.

Boulogne, June 3, Statendam, from New York.

Queenstown, June 3, Westernland, from Philadelphia.

Off Queenstown, June 3, Oceanic, from New York.

Queenstown, June 4, Ivernia, from Boston.

ARD PATRICK.

Odds Were 7 to 1 Against the Derby Winner.

Ridden by J. H. Martin, an American Jockey.

LONDON, June 4.—Gubbin's brown colt Ard Patrick, at 7 to 1 against, ridden by J. H. Martin, the American jockey, won the Derby. Colonel H. McCalmont's Rising Glass was second and the Duke of Portland's Friar Tuck was third. Eighteen horses ran.

R. S. Sievier's Sceptre was fourth and R. Forest Tod's Czardas fifth.

Ard Patrick won by three lengths, and the same distance separated the second and third horses. Time, 2:42 1/5.

The betting was 100 to 14 against Ard Patrick, 40 to 1 against Rising Glass and 100 to 7 against Friar Tuck.

The program started with the race for the Epsom town plate, and in that event Maher (American) piloted Russel Brown to victory. He also nearly succeeded in capturing the second race, but had to be content with second place.

This opened the way for the blue ribbon event of the racing world, and there was a rush for the paddock to see the competitors. J. Reiff not being well enough, Rigby came over from Paris to ride William C. Whitney's chestnut colt Intruder. J. H. Martin was on the back of J. Gubbin's brown colt Ard Patrick, Maher piloted the Duke of Devonshire's brown colt Cheers, Jenkins (American) rode Wallace Johnstone's bay colt Fowling-piece, and Spencer (American) had the mount of J. R. Keene's bay or brown colt Kearsarge.

After a tedious wait at the post the flag fell during a bright burst of sunshine, and Ard Patrick, beautifully ridden by his American jockey, pulled out a winner, with a couple more of the supposed "outsiders" ahead of Sceptre, R. S. Sievier's £20,000 hitherto unbeaten filly.

The conditions were as follows: The Derby stakes of 6,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 sovereigns each; for three-year-olds, about one mile and a half.

The result in detail was:

J. Gubbin's brown colt Ard Patrick, by St. Florian-Morganette—1.

Colonel H. McCalmont's bay colt Rising Glass, by Isinglass-Hautesse—2.

The Duke of Portland's brown colt Friar Tuck, by Friar's Balsam-Dam by Galopin, out of Substitute—3.

The result completely upset all calculations. It was considered to be a "one horse race," but Sceptre, the winner of the 2,000 and 1,000 guinea stakes, never flattered his supporters.

The Americans' greatest satisfaction was that an American jockey at any rate had won.

CROWDS LEAVE LONDON.

Unprecedented Muster of Classes and Masses at the Coronation Derby.

LONDON, June 4.—The general holiday-making mood of the people and the desire to let off the strain arising from the combination of the announcement of peace in South Africa and the influence of the approaching coronation festivities was exemplified today by the unprecedented muster of the classes and masses at Epsom Downs for the coronation Derby. Enormous crowds left London both by road and rail, the exodus beginning at daybreak. Vehicles of every description, all more or less bedragged, moved in endless procession along the roads converging on the race course.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark and the Indian rajahs and their suites took special trains to the course and received ovations everywhere from the crowds, which spread over every available spot, in spite of the inclement, showery weather which prevailed.

A strong contingent of Americans was present. Half-a-dozen coaches from the leading hotels held numerous trans-Atlantic visitors. Foxhall Keene, Lawrence Waterbury, R. L. Agassiz and William C. Eustis, third secretary of the United States embassy, were conspicuous on the lawn. Richard Croker of New York wandered about the paddock, evidently extracting great pleasure from his surroundings. He remarked to a representative of the Associated Press: "These gatherings rid one of so many political and other cares."

NO SUBMARINE BOATS.

House Committee Votes to Postpone Action Indefinitely.

[Special dispatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, June 4.—By a vote of 7 to 5, the House committee on naval affairs decided today to postpone indefinitely action on the Cummings bill to purchase submarine torpedo boats.

Lord.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued by the Department Today.

[Special dispatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following orders were issued from the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant T. D. Parker, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Chesapeake.

Ensign F. O. Branch, when discharged from the naval hospital at New York, ordered to the Alabama.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, when discharged from the army and naval hospital at Hot Springs, granted three months' sick leave.

Surgeon H. Z. Percy, detached from duty at the recruiting rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered to the Indiana.

Surgeon C. Biddle, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the recruiting rendezvous at Philadelphia.

Lord.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

Officers Twice Hurled Back by Infuriated Men.

Packing House Strikers Assault Chicago Drivers.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Disturbances due to the teamsters' strike increased in ferocity and frequency today. Policemen in a number of instances had to draw their revolvers and fire to protect themselves; several of them had their clubs not only taken from them but used against them.

One of the most serious riots broke out at Congress and State and Harrison and State streets. By some manoeuvre the strikers succeeded in dividing the 38-wagon caravan (the second one to leave the yards today) so that the front of it was at Congress street on State and the rear at Harrison. While the vanguard battled with a crowd which hurled broken bottles and other missiles, including vessels of thread thrown by women sympathizers in the crowd, the rear guard was called upon to defend itself against a more serious attack.

At this place the mob made a desperate assault on the drivers, but was compelled to turn its attention to the police who came up on the run. Twice the bluecoats hurled themselves against the infuriated men and twice they were rebuffed and crowded back. In several instances the strikers and their sympathizers wrenched clubs from the policemen and used them against their owners. Several men climbed up on the elevated railroad structure, from which they fired missiles at the officers. In this way Officer McGuire was hit in the head with a horseshoe, and so seriously injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. Officer John [illegible] was less seriously hurt. Gus Billings, one of the crowd, was clubbed into insensibility by the police, and he, too, was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

After two ineffectual rushes the police managed to get together and the third advance was successful. A number of heads were cut, but their owners in most cases escaped. Several arrests were made. It was impossible to obtain anything like a complete list of the injured. The caravan after 20 minutes' delay began to move, but the crowd followed closely. The police walked by the wagons, and at first confined their efforts to pulling from the wagons men who tried to climb into the seats, presumably to pull down the drivers.

From windows along the route missiles were flung at them. At every street corner teamsters in sympathy with the strikers so managed their wagons as to bring about a blockade. With the continued opposition, the bombardment, the blockading and the jeers all stirring them, the police lost their tempers and clubbed with apparent indiscrimination. It was said that several women and boys and one helpless cripple received blows from the batons of the police. Patrol wagons were kept busy rushing to the various lock-ups with prisoners, ambulances with patients hurried to the nearest hospitals, but never did the strikers and their sympathizers lessen their resistance.

MEN RETURN TO WORK.

Strike of Drivers of Ten Chicago Department Stores Settled.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The strike of the drivers for the 10 State street department stores was settled at a conference held this afternoon, and the men, 1,250 in all, returned to work. The terms were not given out.

ONLY ONE ESCAPED.

Detachment of 73 Mexicans Defeated by a Band of Yaqui Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—A special from Tucson, Ariz., says: A detachment of 73 Mexicans under General Louis Torres, who were pursuing the Yaquis in the Machen, east of Machciolli, was attacked by the Indians. Thirty were killed and of the remainder only one escaped. The Mexicans ran out of ammunition and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the Yaquis. Fifty of the latter are reported killed, but their great numbers overcame the Mexicans.

General Torres has retreated and sent out scouts loyal to the government. Refugees have arrived at Hermosillo, who report that evidently all the Yaquis have taken to the warpath. Three stations on the Sonora railroad have been abandoned, and the telegraph operators have left.

General Torres, in command of the government troops, has been re-inforced by his brother, Lorenzo Torres, with 200 mounted men. It is estimated that there are fully 1,500 Yaquis well armed in the foothills north of Mazatlan. The government troops are short of arms and ammunition. All available arms and ammunition at Tucson were shipped Monday. The Yaquis captured 25 stands of arms in the ambuscade Sunday.

Runners arriving at Hermosillo report fearful cruelties in the ambuscade which occurred Sunday.

As soon as reinforcements arrive General Torres will engage the Yaquis in the mountains, when a decisive battle is expected.

THE ROBINSON and THE MARGARET, CATHERINE STREET, The Sea View Cottages ON THE CLIFFS, and Swan Villa. Madam Robinson, Owner and Manager Newport, R. I.

STOOD 54 TO 6.

Ballot of the Boer Leaders in Favor of Peace.

Conquerors and Conquered Fraternize Warmly.

PRETORIA, June 4.—The ballot of the Boers at Vereeniging resulted in 54 votes in favor of surrender and 6 against it.

Preparations are being made here for the surrender of the Boer commands, which will take place on the race course. All the Boers are allowed perfect freedom.

There will be a thanksgiving service Sunday next on the church square, in which it is hoped the Boers will participate.

The women in the concentration camps are anxious to return to their homes immediately, but this will not be allowed until a system of supply depots for the outlying districts is established.

General Baden Powell is arranging for the distribution of mounted constabulary in various districts. The police, railroads and telegraphs will be handed over to the civil authorities as soon as possible and the restrictions of martial law will be gradually relaxed.

The Boer delegates, who during the peace negotiations were stiff, formal and unfriendly, are now extremely cordial. All the commandants are returning to their commands, in order to explain the situation.

General Louis Botha, the Boer commandant general, has written an open letter to the burghers, thanking them for their obedience in the past and exhorting them to be equally loyal in their obedience to the new government.

Lord Kitchener's address to the Boer delegates at Vereeniging, in which the British commander-in-chief said that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done, made the best possible impression and drew forth a hearty response from General Beyers, chairman of the Boer conference, who expressed the pleasure the Boers experienced at meeting Lord Kitchener as a friend, adding that they had fought so long against him that

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

ENTIRE REGION QUIET.

Strikers Claim a Few Additions to Their Ranks.

Coal Operators in Need of Experienced Workmen.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 4.—There was much speculation around strike headquarters today over the purpose of President Mitchell's visit to Scranton last night, where he saw some of the national railway labor union leaders. Mr. Mitchell returned from Scranton early today, and all attempts to get him to talk about the nature of his conference with Frank P. Sargent, the chief of the locomotive firemen, were futile. It is believed, however, that a new move of some sort in which the railroads may be involved is among the possibilities of the near future.

The entire region was reported quiet at starting time today. At only two places in the Wyoming valley were there any signs of a demonstration against the men who are working the pumps. At Miners' mills a crowd gathered early and met each trolley car as it came into the town. As the workmen got off the car under the protection of the coal and iron police they were hooted and called uncomplimentary names. There was no attempt at violence, and all the men reached the several collieries located there in safety.

The strikers claimed a few more additions to their ranks today, but in most instances the coal companies were able to supply the places of those induced to leave. The operators are reported to be in need of capable men. They can get any number of workmen, but those who are experienced in colliery work are getting scarce. A systematic boycott of all persons and establishments that in any way supply the wants of non-union men has been inaugurated, and is having its effect in bringing men out of the mines. Men of all callings, including bartenders, butchers, grocers' clerks, etc., are organized in the coal region. A non-union man in most places cannot be served, and if he is the establishment is immediately boycotted. Families of non-union men are consequently having much trouble in getting the necessities of life in stores.

June 2, 1902. Open Evenings.

We have in stock 25 large (9x12)

DOMESTIC DAGHESTAN RUGS

Which we have marked down to $25 each, to close out at once. Regularly they sell for $30.

Secure one before they are all gone.

KAZANJIAN & CO., 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Ave

Carpets. Mattings. Linoleums.

COMMERFORD, TAILOR,

218 Thames St.

CORRECT LIVERIES.

On May 29

PURCHASERS OF

Big Bro. Cigarros

MAY OBTAIN THE

Beautiful Memorial Art Panel

—OF—

L. E. TILLEY, 148 Thames Street.

S. T. H. AILMAN, 42 Washington Square

J. W. BARKLEY, 136 Broadway.

AND AT OUR STORE,

300 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.

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CORRESPONDENTS OF

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New York Stock Exchange,
New York Cotton Exchange,
New York Produce Exchange,
New York Coffee Exchange,
Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
Chicago Stock Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade,
New Orleans Cotton Exchange,
Liverpool Cotton Association.

Second Edition.

CREATED A VISCOUNT.

King Asks for Kitchener a Grant of £50,000.

Irish Nationalists Will Oppose It at Every Stage.

LONDON, June 4.—It was announced this afternoon that Lord Kitchener has been created a viscount by King Edward.

In the House of Commons today the government leader, Mr. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward, as follows:

"His Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener, and being desirous, in recognition of such services, to confer on him some signal mark of his favor, recommends that he, the King, should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000 ($250,000).

John Dillon, William Redmond and Swift MacNeill (Irish Nationalists) announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage.

A resolution giving effect to His Majesty's message will be discussed tomorrow.

MUD VOLCANO ERUPTS.

Part of Caucasia Enveloped in Flames, But No Casualties Reported.

BAKU, Russia, June 4.—The [illegible], a mud volcano, situated near the village of Kobi, Caucasia, has erupted. The outburst was accompanied by thunder-like reports. The country around the volcano, for some distance, was enveloped in flames, but with the exception of the destruction of flocks of sheep no fatalities have been reported. A few shepherds were burned.

R. I. Spring Lamb,

GREEN PEAS

—AND—

MINT,

—AT THE—

MARBOROUGH MARKET.

Cloth, work, style, price - - - each and all, we give better than the cheap tailor.

And yet some of you young men are won by the sound of made-to-order.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

We give you your money's worth, and your money back if you want it.

Suits, ten to twenty dollars.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

208 THAMES STREET 208

FRANK L. POWELL,

Chemist and Druggist,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

AMBASSADOR HERBERT

Appointed to Succeed the Late Lord Pauncefote.

Senor de Ojeda Follows D'Arcos as Spanish Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Two important changes in the diplomatic representation in Washington were announced today. The Hon. Michael Herbert succeeds the late Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador, and Senor de Ojeda succeeds the Duke D'Arcos as Spanish minister.

UNDER JUDICIAL RESTRAINT.

Millionaire in Chili Charged With Suffering From Dementia.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, June 4.—George B. Chace, a millionaire, has been placed under judicial restraint, on the ground that he is suffering from dementia, and Marcial Martinez, Ramon Vergara and Edward Spencer have been named as his guardians. Mr. Chace has appealed to the supreme court.

DISPERSED BY TROOPS.

Riotous Strikers Pillage Baker Shops and Carts in Galicia.

VIENNA, June 4.—The riotous strikers at Lemberg, Galicia, today pillaged bakers' shops and carts and had to be dispersed by troops. A number of persons were injured.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Furniture.

Importers of

Antique Furniture

ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.

Upholstering in all Branches.

New Cliffs Hotel.

Only hotel overlooking the ocean.

Season June to October.

This Morning's News.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSED.

Minority Substitutes and Amendments Rejected by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate passed the Philippine government bill this afternoon by 48 to 30, voting down the minority substitutes and all amendments except those approved by the majority of the Philippines committee.

The vote on the passage of the bill was strictly on party lines, except that Senators Hoar, Mason and Wellington voted against the bill, and Senator McLaurin of South Carolina voted for it. Senator Hoar, in view of a change in form made today in the minority substitute, voted for it, and so did Senator Wellington.

Senator Morgan and Senator McLaurin of South Carolina voted against the minority substitute. They also voted against an amendment offered by Senator Teller, promising independence to the Filipinos, for which Senator Hoar and Senator Hale, as well as Senator Hoar and Senator Wellington voted. Senator Hale, however, was paired in favor of the passage of the Philippine government bill. Senator Mason did not vote for any of the substitutes or amendments.

With the exceptions mentioned, the votes on the different amendments were on party lines.

The desire for debate was so entirely satisfied that the Senate took recesses to fill time until the hour of 4 o'clock, which had been set for the vote on the bill, was reached.

The House will substitute for the Senate Philippine government bill a bill prepared by its committee on insular affairs, but it is expected that in the committee conference which will follow the Senate bill substantially will be adopted by the House and will finally be accepted by the two houses. It is believed that it will settle the status of the Philippines indefinitely.

The Senate will now decide the Isthmian canal question, but nobody can predict definitely what the decision will be. It seems likely that the President's desire to have some measure passed will carry one of the propositions through, but which one it will be no one can say.

The uncertainty in the Senate is shown by the fact that the advocates of the Nicaraguan route, the advocates of the Panama route and the advocates of the proposition to leave the choice of routes to the President all seem to be equally confident. There is apparently a disposition to pass some measure at an early day and no inclination to filibuster.

It would seem that the proposition of Mr. Hoar or Mr. Spooner to leave the choice to the President would be likely to command a majority of the Senate but for the expressed desire of the President to have the Senate decide upon the route.

As between the two routes it would seem that the Nicaragua bill reported by the majority of the committee on interoceanic canals, and made the unfinished business when the Philippine government bill was passed this afternoon, would be able to hold the majority which it undoubtedly had in the Senate when Congress met this winter, but Senator Hanna is managing the Panama bill reported as a substitute by the minority of the committee, and he is stronger than any of the managers of the Nicaraguan measure. Senator Hanna privately is confident that the Panama route is likely to win.

As yet no trustworthy canvass of the Senate has been made, and it may take a test vote to show what the real sentiment of a majority of senators is.

NO TARIFF DECLARATION.

Revision, However, Must Be Undertaken Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Neither house of Congress will make a declaration in favor of tariff revision, as was contemplated. This is the determination reached by the conference at the White House last night, at which the President heard the opinions of the party managers on all phases of the question.

The fact that, in spite of the strong and growing sentiment in the Republican party in favor of tariff revision, a majority of the party in both houses was opposed to action at this session, and equally opposed to bringing forward a resolution declaring for tariff revision in the future, because it would open up a general tariff fight in Congress and in the campaign, decided the matter.

Even Senators and Representatives like Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, who are most strongly in favor of tariff revision, agreed that it was unwise to begin a tariff revision campaign at this time. Nevertheless, there was general agreement that it must be begun in the near future, if, as Republicans desire, it is to be done by Republicans, otherwise the Democrats will win.

REVOLVERS AND STONES.

Many Persons Injured and Scores of Arrests in Chicago Riots.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—Revolvers were brought into play today in the clashes between the men trying to move the wagons of the stockyards packers and the rioters who sought to check their advance through the streets. Down-town thoroughfares for the first time in many years were the scenes of desperate affrays, men, women, boys, wagons, policemen and jostled wagons swaying and rushing from side to side of the streets; rocks, stones and scantlings flying through space, and the police clubs cracking skulls right and left.

Scores of arrests were made and several persons, including Inspector Hunt, were bruised or seriously hurt. The packers broke the siege and succeeded in delivering the greater part of 21 loads to downtown and intermediate stations in spite of frantic efforts to prevent them. The situation was heightened by the strike of the drivers of the big department stores in State street. The management of one store, after the announcement that the men had been withdrawn from the delivery wagons at the other stores by the unions, under the escort of half a hundred policemen, started two wagons out loaded with goods.

As a consequence wild mobs thronged the streets, following the wagons and policemen, and offering battle with stones from behind barricades. Heads were broken and many arrests were made, but within an hour the attempt was abandoned, and the delivery wagons, broken and scarred, were forced to return to the store. While this was going on in the downtown districts, minor clashes were occurring in various parts of the city to the north west and south.

Trouble was expected from early morning, when the police were notified that an attempt would be made to break the blockade. Pickets were dispatched to the entrance of the stockyards, but with strict injunctions that they refrain from violence. The presence of the increased group of pickets in front of the yards quickly attracted a crowd of spectators. Trouble began, despite the pacific intentions of the strikers, as soon as wagons came outside the gates. With jeers and occasional volleys of clods and other missiles the great crowd followed the cavalcade and made life miserable for drivers and guards for miles.

An effort made by Nelson, Morris & Co. at 11 o'clock to send one of their imported negro drivers outside the yards nearly led to the killing of the man. He tried to drive the wagon from the yards to the transit house. A crowd of 1,500 strike sympathizers saw him drive from the yards. In a body they made for him. The wagon was run into a wall, the man was threatened with death, and some of his angry enemies began to clamber into the wagon to seize him.

At that moment David Levi, foreman of the Nelson Morris Company, jumped into the wagon, seized the lines from the hands of the cowering negro and lashed the horses into a run through the crowd. Men were thrown down, and it is believed several were hurt. In the momentary panic caused by the rush of the team, Levi was enabled to reach a store in Root street, where the negro was taken from the wagon and secreted.

WATER GAINING SLOWLY.

Additional Pumpmen, Engineers and Firemen Join the Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 3.—Slowly the water is gaining in most of the mines in the anthracite region and slowly the striking miners are getting the engine drivers, firemen and pumpmen who did not strike yesterday to join their ranks. The union leaders now claim that 85 per cent of these men are out, and that before the week ends all will be on strike.

Today was marked by a number of small outbreaks indicative of the growing bitterness and resentment against the non-union workers and those who refused to strike. While none was serious, all promise more violent outbreaks and bloodshed. The sheriffs are prepared now to get a call at any moment, and the troops of all the regiments in the region have been told quietly to hold themselves in readiness.

It became apparent today that in the lower coal field, where are most of the collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, it would be impossible to operate with old hands, and many mines are now being flooded. In the Hazleton district several mines have suspended pumping because men enough are not available. In the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts alone are the operators holding their own.

In the lower field the response to the strike was so general yesterday and today that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company this morning found itself unable to keep the pumps at most of the 40 collieries going, and, while the officials will make no statement, it is learned that the water is gaining in each mine, and in some very rapidly.

The individual collieries and those of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company are in no better shape. The mines all through that region are filling, and the operators are now making desperate efforts to gather non-union firemen and pump runners from New York and Philadelphia. Those collieries are unfenced and it will be difficult to protect non-union men if they are obtained, and it is expected there will soon be serious trouble.

There is a possibility of the operators allowing the mines to flood, completely tying them up for many weeks after this strike is ended, but this is not likely, owing to the great damage it would cause.

In the Hazleton district the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Valley & Wilkesbarre, Van Wyckes & Coxe coal companies lost ground. More of their men went out and they failed to obtain enough non-union men to man the fires and pumps. The Lehigh Valley company is to shut down one colliery, but will not say which, and at some of the others the pumps are doing so poorly that water is rising rapidly.

In the Wyoming region many meetings of firemen, engine drivers and pump men were held today. Some of those now at work were present, and the arguments had the effect of keeping some away from work tonight. Others who were on strike yesterday asked the company to put them at collieries where they were not known and this was done.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The annual business meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Middletown was held Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lydia B. Chace. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. R. J. Grinnell.

First Vice President—Mrs. A. W. Kinsley, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Henry Wilson, representing the Baptist Church.

Third Vice President—Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, representing the Episcopal Church.

Fourth Vice President—Mrs. Phoebe P. Taber, representing the Unitarian Church.

Recording Secretary—Miss Sadie E. Peckham.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. L. B. Chace.

Superintendents of Press Work—Mrs. Oscar Peckham, Mrs. E. A. Peckham.

Superintendent of Sunday School Work—Mrs. R. J. Grinnell.

Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools—Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham.

Superintendent of Hygiene—Mrs. P. P. Taber.

Superintendents of Flower Mission—Mrs. L. B. Chace, Mrs. Charles Peckham.

Superintendent of Non-Alcoholic Medication—Mrs. Abram Brown.

Superintendent of Department of Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. Sadie E. Peckham.

Preparations are being made by the Union to observe Flower Mission day by a public meeting, June 9, the day set apart by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for that observance, it being the birthday of Jennie Cassiday, founder of the Flower Mission work. Through the influence of Mrs. Lydia B. Chace, superintendent of the Flower Mission work, quantities of flowers were sent in to the Newport Hospital Decoration day, and were gratefully received by its inmates. She has also sent gifts of fruit to those sick in the town.

LOOKED INTO PELEE'S CRATER.

Professor Heilprin's Party Found It a White-Hot Furnace.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, June 3.—George Kennan, accompanied by Messrs. Jaccaci and Varian, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning after an absence of 12 days. Professor Angelo Heilprin, president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is in Martinique under the auspices of the National Geographical Society, and Mr. Leadbetter will probably arrive tomorrow.

Professor Heilprin, Mr. Kennan and Mr. Varian have ascended Mount Pelee. They stood on the very edge of the crater, and looked down on the incandescent mass within. This ascent was made last Sunday, and it was the second time Professor Heilprin climbed the mountain. All the explorers are in perfect health and good spirits. No accidents occurred on the trip up the mountain, although the explorers were exposed to many hardships and dangers.

In an interview, Mr. Kennan said: "I must preface all I have to say by paying the highest possible tribute to Professor Heilprin. He is modest and brave, a superb mountaineer and the nerviest and pluckiest man I ever knew. Professor Heilprin's first ascent of Mount Pelee last Saturday with Mr. Leadbetter was a most awful experience, yet he started a second time undaunted.

"Five of us started for the crater of the volcano last Sunday and three of us reached our objective. We crossed Lake Palmiste, which is now dry and full of bowlders and huge, ragged rocks or trachyte, rhyolite and andesite. We then climbed up and reached the edge of the crater. We found it to be a huge chasm, or crevasse, with perpendicular walls. We could not see down into the crater more than 150 feet; it was like looking into a white-hot furnace.

"The chasm opens out toward St. Pierre, but the enormous columns of steam cut off the view in that direction. There were hundreds of fumaroles all about us. What was thought to be a cone of cinders in the crater, we learned in reality to be a huge pile of gigantic rocks piled up one upon another. There were crusts of sulphur everywhere, but we saw no ashes or cinders in or near the crater. The whole vast bed of the old crater and of Lake Palmiste is emitting steam through thousands of orifices.

"The ascent to Lake Palmiste is up a long and sharp incline covered with ashes. Every footstep dislodged ashes, and our footing was most insecure. There were also clouds of sulphurous smoke, through which the sunlight swept at intervals. The ascent was the most terrifying experience of my life, yet Professor Heilprin the previous day and sat enveloped in darkness on the lip of what was once Lake Palmiste. Mr. Leadbetter was with him.

"May 30 we tried to ascend to the crater from this side, along the Cale Basse divide. From the crest of the divide we had a wonderful view into the awful Falaise valley, which was a tremendous, seething gorge of terrible volcanic activity.

"We were driven back by a severe thunder storm, and very nearly lost each other in the dense volcanic clouds. We planted a record stake at the highest point we reached, on which we inscribed our names. While at Morne Rouge we saw and interrogated the man who was rescued from the dungeon in St. Pierre, and who is the only real survivor of the city."

Professor Heilprin is resting at La Trinite and cannot arrive here tonight. He is expected to come in early tomorrow morning.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

During the month of May 140 books were loaned from the Portsmouth Free Public Library, classified as follows: Science and art, 2; literature and language, 2; history, 2; fiction, 134. The monthly meeting of the library committee has been changed from the first Wednesday to the second Monday evening.

Three weddings are to take place this month—those of Miss Ellie Chase, daughter of Mr. Abraham C. Chase of Portsmouth, and Mr. John Miller of Providence; Miss Sadie Simmons of Middletown and Mr. Clarence Thurston, son of Mr. B. M. Thurston of Newport, and Miss Anna Coggeshall of Middletown, daughter of Mr. W. Coggeshall and Mr. Chase, son of Mr. Henry I. Chase.

Mrs. A. M. Durfee and Miss Kate L. Durfee were guests Sunday of Mrs. S. A. Carter.

Mrs. W. N. Randall of Providence and Miss Freelove Randall have been guests of Mrs. Perry G. Randall.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. B. Frank Borden.

The "Busy Bees" will meet with Miss Amy Sherman Saturday afternoon.

On account of New England Yearly Meeting beginning June 11, the usual missionary meeting of the Friends will be postponed a week.

General E. P. Lippitt of Washington, and his niece, Miss Mary Page, have arrived at "Althea Cottage," Bristol Ferry, for a stay of four months.

A heavy shower of large hail stones, beginning about 6:10 p. m. and lasting a few moments only, fell in the vicinity of Newtown village yesterday. No rain fell at Bristol Ferry, about two miles distant.

Mr. Horace Gilmore and his son, Horace Gilmore, Jr., of Somerville, Mass., have made a brief visit to Mrs. Alfred Sisson of Bristol Ferry.

Rev. Oscar F. Moore, Jr., curate of Grace Church, Orange, N. J., will officiate at St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, Sunday morning and at Holy Cross Chapel, Middletown, in the afternoon.

OFFICIAL POSTOFFICE GUIDE.

JUNE 4, 1902.

OFFICE HOURS, 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays, [illegible] p. m.

Carriers' Delivery at [illegible] a. m., 2 and 4:30 p. m. Local mail should be posted at office 15 minutes before departure of carriers.

Carriers' letters may be called for on Sunday mornings from [illegible] week day evenings from [illegible]

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Providence, R. I.—Open [illegible]

Connecticut—Open [illegible]

Fall River and New Bedford—Open [illegible]

Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Little Compton—Open [illegible]

Jamestown, R. I.—Open [illegible]

Block Island, R. I.—Open [illegible]

Melville Station—Open [illegible]

Portsmouth, R. I.—Open [illegible]

Mails open Sundays at [illegible] Mails close Sundays at [illegible]

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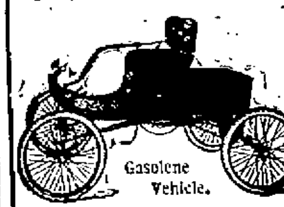

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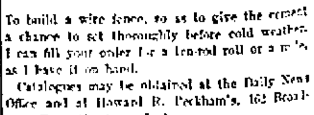

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THAMES STREET REPAIRS.

Committee Criticised Before Additional Funds are Voted.

Fourth of July and Public Band Concerts Appropriations Passed After Debate.

The City Council held its monthly meeting last evening and transacted some business of importance. The highway committee asked for an additional appropriation of $3,500 for continuing the repairs on the Thames street pavement and a resolution to that effect was passed, with discussion in the board of aldermen, and after some talk but little opposition in the council. The sum of $1,000 was voted for public band concerts in the parks and the park commission was limited in the selection of the bands to be engaged. An appropriation of $1,000 was made for the observance of the Fourth of July, after a discussion and a conference committee which in itself amounted to nothing except a consumption of time. The common council wished to add to the $1,000 the unexpended balance from the Memorial day appropriation, which was stated to be about $200, but the aldermen refused to give this extra amount and the common council was forced to concur in the smaller appropriation.

The commissioners appointed to widen Thames street reported that they had agreed with several of the abutters regarding the compensations for damages, but had been unable to agree with the others. The report was simply received.

Finance report No. 5 was read and the following amounts were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Asylum,	$ 350.82
Books, Stationery and Printing,	130.16
Fire Department,	2,195.76
Board of Health,	1,564.24
Incidentals,	69.70
Lighting Streets,	3,034.31
Paupers and Vagrants,	283.17
Board of Examiners of Plumbing,	100.89
Police,	182.08
Public Buildings,	163.88
Public Parks,	378.12
Public Schools,	15,070.89
Streets and Highways,	5,668.12
Water Supply,	2,575.00
Kane Poor Fund,	155.66
Dog Fund,	6.75
Agassiz Fund,	154.60
Thomas Chapman Estate,	14.00
Burial Grounds,	50.00
Touro Jews' Synagogue Fund,	32.00
Miscellaneous,	469.23
Total,	$32,489.41

The report of the clerk of the finance committee showed the following balances May 31, after deducting the above:

Department or Account.	Credits.	Charges	Balances.
Police Dept.,	$25,000 00	$14,097 77	$10,902 23
Books, Sta'ty and Printing,	1,500 00	775 56	724 41
Coupons,	42,150 00	11,816 00	20,665 00
Fire Dept.,	32,280 01	11,230 58	17,950 12
Salaries,	27,893 00	11,771 83	16,121 17
City Asylum,	3,500 00	2,211 81	1,288 19
Streets and Highways,	65,676 00	34,492 01	31,201 99
Ward Meetings,	1,000 00		1,000 00
Public Schools,	52,832 49	50,380 97	2,451 52
Public Parks,	2,061 04	961 26	1,099 01
Lighting Streets,	20,080 00	15,159 81	11,520 90
Burial Grounds,	800 00	230 00	570 00
Health Dept.,	10,000 00	6,618 49	3,381 51
Public Buildings,	2,500 00	1,212 02	1,287 98
Paupers and Vagrants,	3,500 00	2,072 26	1,427 74
Water Supply,	10,300 00	5,170 00	5,130 00
State Tax,	61,525 14		61,525 14
Sinking Fund,	22,000 00		22,000 00
Incidentals,	500 00	545 29	*45 29
Townsend School Aid,	8,086 96		8,086 96
Loans and Interest,	126,018 83	126,010 00	8 83
Memorial Day,	1,200 00	700 23	499 77
Examiners of Plumbing,	250 00	101 87	148 13
Agassiz Fund,	5,000 00	104 60	4,895 40
Central Court Estate,	4,500 00		4,500 00

* Deficit.

The committee on finance reported on the petition of Mary F. Sullivan, who was disabled by a broken knee pan, that up to April 29 she had paid out for doctors' fees $205. The committee recommended the payment to her of $100, in full for all expenses and loss of time. On the resolution from the park commission, appropriating $1,200 for public band concerts, the committee recommended that $1,000 be appropriated. On the resolution also from the park commission, for $1,500 for the care and protection of elm trees on the public parks, it was recommended that $300 be substituted. The report was received.

The resolution appropriating $100 in full compensation to Mary F. Sullivan for loss of time and expenses incident to breaking her knee cap December 16 was passed without discussion.

The resolution regarding band concerts caused a discussion in the common council. Mr. Ritchie said the chairman of the park commission states that the entire $1,000 was last year given to the bands. There were other expenses, such as lights, seats, etc., to be met, and there is no money available in the park appropriation, which is too small for the proper care of the parks. That is why the extra $200 is asked. He understood that the commission intends to hire only local bands, and in this connection he said the Newport and the Newport Military bands were local bands. Mr. Groff thought the Training Station band a local band, as its members are tax payers and voters. There was a roll-call on the amendment reducing the amount to $1,000, which was carried, 8 to 7, as follows:

Ayes—Councilmen Groff, Tripp, Wright, Wilbar, Milne, Shanahan, Diggles, Butler—8.

Nays—President Austin, Councilmen Peckham, Ritchie, McLennan, Martin, Morgan, Kelly—7.

The resolution as amended was then passed.

The resolution making an appropriation for the care of the elm trees was in the common council laid on the table without debate.

The committee on streets and highways reported that the $5,000 appropriated for the repair of the asphalt pavement on Thames street was inadequate, and recommended that $3,500 additional be appropriated for that purpose; that a sewer be laid in Johnson's court at a cost of $350, and that Morgan court, off Petzka court, be macadamized and sewered at a cost of $260.

Before a motion was made to receive the report in the common council the council fiercely attacked the committee on the Thames street work, and some straight talk on both sides was indulged in. Mr. Diggles opened the ball by asking why, when the committee had been instructed to buy a repair plant and do the repairing, it had let the work out, without the sanction of the council; if the resolution said to buy a plant the commit-

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

TURN OF FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

Lord Pauncefote's Appointment to This Country Not Intended as an Honor, but So Resulted.

[Washington correspondence Boston Transcript.]

The career of Lord Pauncefote, in its later phase, was a notable illustration of the way circumstances sometimes change bad fortune into good. Pauncefote was holding in 1888, after a service of some length and excellence, a position in the foreign office which, though not of immense outward dignity, was considered in England a very pleasant berth and one of indefinite tenure. The recall of Minister West from the United States created a vacancy in what was not then regarded as a highly desirable post, for Washington, up to that time, had been used somewhat as a shelf on which to lay surplus diplomatists who had to be taken care of somewhere. An ambitious subordinate in the foreign office, wishing to procure Pauncefote's rank and salary and possessing temporarily some influence with the government, contrived to have Pauncefote appointed minister to the United States and himself promoted to the snug place thus emptied. The transfer was a good deal of a blow to Pauncefote, who was very well satisfied where he was, but it proved to be the opening to a long vista of honors.

Sir Julian, as he was then known, was not welcomed here with notable enthusiasm, coming as the successor to a minister whose term had ended like an opera bouffe. The local atmosphere was still too strongly charged with memories of West and his absurd exit to be particularly agreeable for any other Englishman; but Sir Julian, by force of his pleasant personality, frank and unassuming manners, and readiness to accept the American people and institutions on their own footing, was not long in winding his way to a very substantial regard among his new neighbors. He revived the best traditions of the Thornton regime. It was a very gratifying thing for the better class of Americans who came into contact with him, that there was nothing in his antecedents which needed covering up, and no corner of his domestic life not fully open to the sun and air. He was a kindly, courteous gentleman, pleasant to look upon and easy to approach.

It so happened that the Behring sea controversy came to a head soon after his arrival in Washington. It was a subject with which he was already familiar, and which gave full play to his learning and logical powers as a lawyer. So ably did he handle his side of the contest as to evoke the most flattering tribute from Mr. Blaine. Though ever mindful of his duty to his sovereign, he was so uniformly considerate of the feelings of the people among whom his lot had been thrown and so careful to observe all the amenities in dealing with our government, that when a suggestion of his transfer to another post reached this country through the English newspapers a few years later, a general protest went up from here which is said to have very deeply impressed the authorities in the British foreign office.

In 1893, the United States having decided to raise its own emissaries abroad to ambassadorial rank in all countries which conferred a similar rank upon their representatives at our capital, Pauncefote was prompt to see the advantage to his government of having its envoy head the diplomatic corps in Washington, and he was made ambassador before the continental powers of Europe had fairly waked up to the situation. In 1899, ten years after his arrival here, he was raised to the peerage on the strength of his success as a diplomatist, and became Baron Pauncefote of Preston. So the excellent gentleman who has just left us died a peer and an ambassador instead of a knight and an assistant secretary, and will figure in history more conspicuously than any of his predecessors at this post, thanks to an accident which at the time of its occurrence he regarded as a stroke of bad luck and a serious damage to his future prospects.

RECEPTION GOWN OF CREPE DE CHINE.

Vandykes, whether in lace, applique or cut into the fabric of gowns, are once more enjoying a full measure of popular favor after a temporary eclipse. This graceful garniture is shown to great advantage upon this charming gown. The material is crepe de chine of a pale mastic shade laid in groups

of horizontal tucks, stitched with Corticelli sewing silk in self color. The edge of the skirt is bordered with a beautiful vandyked design in ecru Venetian point, the pattern being picked out with rhinestone brilliants, opalescent spangles, and French knots worked in pale blue Corticelli EG twisted embroidery silk. The blouse is furnished with a cape collar of the same lace which gives that long sloping effect at the shoulders so desirable for the moment. The edge is finished with a narrow accordeon plaiting of white chiffon, sprung with a tiny ruche. The scarf which ornaments the vest and the sleeve puff are of embroidered chiffon and lace.

The McKinley Memorial Association of New York, of which Governor Odell is president, and Cornelius N. Bliss chairman of the executive committee, announces that of the $150,000 expected by the national committee from New York, $135,000 has been received, with several sub-committees yet to hear from. As there are some people everywhere who wish to co-operate, but who, through absence or other causes, have not yet contributed, it is expected that with little further effort the small balance lacking to complete the quota of New York will be secured.

DAWN.

[William Prescott Foster, in the Atlantic.]

A ship with cargo laden to the guards
Has come to port! Lo, how her masts and spars
Above the kindling clouds begin to lift,
And her great peak has dashed the skies with light!
For all on earth she brings a royal gift,
More precious than was ever sung by bards.
Her hold is stuffed with incense and with myrrh,
And round her clings a fragrance and a scent
Of Thule or some distant Orient,
With whiffs of a diviner air, the swift
Sidereal blast that bore her from the stars.
The woods and hills rejoice to welcome her,
As though she bore to earth some envoy or
Some God-accredited ambassador,
Sent hither from beyond the Pleiades.
Near and more near she draws! The heavens grow bright
With her approach! Lo, in what vesselyards
Were her stout timbers hewn? What workmen laid
Her starry frame? What fearless pilot weighed
Her anchor, steered her through the chartless seas?

FANCIES.

The man who cultivates his Muse
Upon oatmeal wins all the glories
In these days of magazines.
'Tis he who writes the cereal stories!
—[M. E. W., in Life.

"Your daughter's taste in music is improving perceptibly," said the professor.

"I think it must be," answered Mr. Biggins. "She doesn't try to play nearly as much as she did."—[Washington Star.

Crabbe—Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear Miss Nexdore's piano going.

Asonn—Something worth listening to, eh?

Crabbe—I should say. I heard the instalment men taking it away.—[Philadelphia Press.

First Village Dame—Did I bring you back that basket you lent me last week?

Second Dame (emphatically)—No, indeed, you did not.

First Dame—That's a pity, for I just came round to borrow it again!—[Punch.

"If you were I," she said to her dearest friend, "would you be married in the spring or the fall?"

"If I were you," was the unhesitating reply, "and had actually secured a man, I would set the wedding for the earliest date possible."

From such trifles as this do bitterness and enmity arise.—[Chicago Post.

She—I suppose you thought you were paying Mrs. Maybud a very pretty compliment when you told her she didn't look a day older than thirty?

He—Why, yes, I thought I was saying the agreeable thing.

She—But of course you did not know that Mrs. Maybud only owns to twenty-five.—[Boston Transcript.

Little Dorothy is seven years old. She was naughty the other day, and her mother told her that she would have to ask God to forgive her. The penitent little girl got down on her knees by her mother's side, and, after she had prayed in silence a short time, arose.

"And did God forgive you?" asked the mother.

"No," replied Dorothy; "He said He was bizzy and asked me to call again."—[Ohio State Journal.

A MINISTER IN THE STOCKS.

The strange sight was seen recently of the rector of a Lincolnshire parish sitting in the stocks. This reversion to the ancient form of punishment was not due to any offence committed by the clergyman, but to a local custom, dating centuries back, by which certain tolls can be obviated by undergoing this ordeal. Rather than pay, the rector of Corby, accompanied by the church warden and chairman of the parish council, publicly put his feet in the stocks. Sir J. B. Stone, conservative member of Parliament for East Birmingham and president of the National Records' Association, afterward voluntarily underwent the same experience.

PERSONALS.

....An official bulletin from Loo Castle says that Queen Wilhelmina will spend her period of convalescence at Castle Schaumburg, in the valley of the Lahn.

....King Oscar of Sweden has written a volume of poems in French and will publish them in Paris. He is not the only poet sovereign, for Prince Nicolas of Montenegro has written many lyrics and a couple of tragedies in verse, while the Emperor of Japan makes writing poetry his recreation. The Japanese ruler, however, does not publish his verses.

....The family name of Florence Nightingale was not originally Nightingale, but Shore. Her father, a rich Sheffield banker of the name of Shore, connected with an old family which had been in possession of land in the counties of Derbyshire and Yorkshire since the fifteenth century, assumed the name of Nightingale after the birth of his children because he inherited the estates of his mother's uncle.

....Professor Lewis Swift, the well known astronomer, whose discoveries number 15 comets and 1,342 new nebulae, a record which in the point of number is said to be surpassed only by Sir William Herschel, has just turned his eighty-second year. Despite his age, Professor Swift's step is elastic and his movements agile. Many societies at home and abroad have received him into honorary membership. The best part of his work was done in Rochester, N. Y.

HOW SMOKE EXPLODES.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

How smoke explodes in a burning building was graphically shown the Fire Insurance Society recently in its rooms by Underwriters' Inspector William McDevitt. Mr. McDevitt set a two-story building about three feet high on the table. Then he partly filled it with smoke from pieces of burnt wood. Thrusting in a gas jet, a smart explosion followed, and a tongue of flame and smoke ten feet long shot out of the windows. The inspector also endeavored to make, on a small scale, what firemen call a back draught, which is really a downward explosion of smoke through elevator shafts or stairways where there are iron shutters, but the roof of his little house was blown off, and the smoke went up instead of downward.

The inspector used only plain wood to produce the smoke for his explosion. Varnished or oiled wood would, he said, have been more effective, as producing more and thicker smoke. Before giving his practical illustrations of the explosive force of hot smoke he briefly explained the causes of such explosions. In a fire, he said, free carbon rises and mixes with the hydrogen; methyl, alcohol, creosote and other gases are also present in smoke. Of itself smoke would explode, he said, at a temperature of 600 to 800 degrees, but frequently it is ignited by sparks or by coming in contact with a flame.

"When the smoke has become ignited," the inspector went on, "the interior of the building is instantly converted into a mass of flame. The Hunt-Wilkinson fire strikingly exemplified that. When I first saw the fire great volumes of dense black smoke poured out of the windows. Suddenly there was an explosion, and the smoke was transformed into such flame as I never saw before."

Very thick smoke, when ignited, the speaker said, becomes a pillar of flame and rolls through a room with such a force as to shake the walls and make the windows rattle. If sprinkled with water there would be no explosion. Where formerly the firemen tried to keep smoke in, under the impression that it smothered the fire, they now immediately break in windows or skylights to let it out.

Several ways of preventing such explosions were described by Mr. McDevitt. In large stores, he said, if an air shaft of sufficient size were in the center there would be no internal spread of fire.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world.—Carlyle.

Breakfast.
Rice and Milk.
Mutton Cutlets Saute.
Fried Bananas. Rolls.
Coffee.

Dinner.
Cream of Lettuce Soup.
Boiled Knuckle of Veal.
Escalloped Potatoes. Fried Parsnips.
Creamed String Beans.
Caramel Custard.
Coffee.

Supper.
Shrimp. Mayonnaise.
Cold Tongue. Creamed Potatoes.
French Toast.
Tea.

Boiled Knuckle of Veal. Take a small knuckle of veal and cut off the shank bone. Boil this very slowly in a cloth till tender. The gristle should become like jelly or the dish will not be at its best. Very slow and long boiling is necessary. Serve liberally covered with parsley sauce and garnished with boiled carrots and turnips cut into small balls; also small balls of sausage meat fried to a good brown color.

A Pointed Argument.

How in the world are you going to know what we have to offer in the line of Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Runabouts and Business Wagons unless you call and look over our stock?

Look at some of these prices: a Rubber-Tired Top Buggy, $110; a Runabout for $75; a nice Surrey for $120; an Order Wagon for $60, and all other carriages in proportion. Also Horses and Carriages of all kinds to let by the day or month.

GEORGE P. LAWTON,
Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables and Carriage Repository.
Horses and Carriages of all kinds Bought and Sold on Commission.
PARK STABLES, CORNER TOURO AND SPRING STREETS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Although the price of flour is advancing, we intend to keep the price of Whitney's Best Flour down to $4.50 per bbl., 55c. a bag, for the remainder of this week.

21 lbs. of Sugar for $1.
Schepp's Cocoanut, 1-4 lb., 7c. a pkge.
Tryphosa, per pkge., 8c.
American Sardines, per can, 4c.
Best Potash, per can, 4c.

Wheatlet, per pkge.,	10c.	Canned Peaches, per can,	13c.
Cr. Wheat, per pkge.,	13c.	Canned Pears, per can,	13c.
Vitos, per pkge.,	10c.	Canned Apples, per can,	9c.
Hecker's, 3-lb. pkge.,	11c.	Canned Beets, per can,	11c.
Malt Oats, per pkge.,	11c.	Best Canned Peas, per can,	10c.
Ralston's per pkge.,	11c.	Best Canned Corn, per can,	8c.

Best Potatoes, per bu., 85c.; per pk., 23c.
Uneeda Biscuit, per pkge., 3c.

BOSTON BRANCH,
160 Thames Street.
Norman Whitney. Telephone 136-5.

E. W. Grove — This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

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Coal to us, and we'll tell you how it's possible to secure coal that's all coal—full of heat producing power, at a price you'll pay elsewhere for inferior grades. It's worth your time and ours for you to know what we can tell you. This is specially true of
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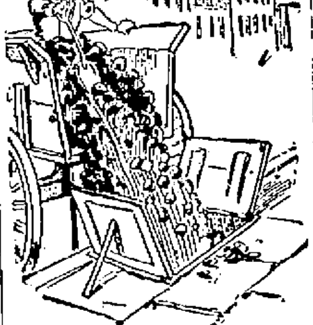

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Polishes nickel on stoves, plumbing, faucets, etc.

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ALL KINDS,
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Greatest variety we have ever shown.
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4 packages of Vitos and Wheat for 25c.
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Successors to Phil Stevens,
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That is fit for a gentleman's table. That's our Fancy Gilt Edge Northern Creamery. You can't beat it. It's the choicest, the extra selections, the best to be had. If you are particular about your butter, come here and give us a trial. We can please you; it pleases everybody that buys it. It's real butter, we don't dabble with any imitation. You are sure of getting what you pay for. Try it.
28c. a pound,
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—AT—
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Telephone 339-5.

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INDIAN BRAND DRIED BEEF,
10c. a pkge.
Columbia Catsup, 10c. a bottle.
Shoulder Hams, 11c. a lb.
Corn Starch, 5c. a pkge.
Clothespins, 1c. a dozen.
3 Wheat Biscuit, 30c.
3 Quaker Oats, 30c.
3 Pettijohn's, 30c.
N. Y. State Beans, 8c. a quart.
Campbell's Soups, 95c. a dozen
Flour, 55c. a bag.
Molasses, 35c. a gallon.
Yuco, 5c. a pkge.
—AND—
RECEPTION COFFEE,
25c. a pound.
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50c. Belle of Formosa Tea
At 45c. per pound, 2 1-2 pounds for $1, 37 1-2c. per pound by the chest.
CORNER STONE
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In 5-lb. boxes, $1.75; per lb., 60c.
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In 1/2-lb. and 1/4-lb. papers.
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Advertisements, without special position, $1 an inch for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Advertisements of six lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty five changes a year. Legal notices, auction sales, cards, wants, and lost and found are not included in these contract.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

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The News has six steam presses and has a large and well appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

Items of local interest are solicited, and will be used in the Daily News if their authenticity is known. Communications of any kind sent to this paper must be accompanied in all cases with name of sender or they cannot be published under any circumstances. They should be addressed to the paper, and not sent to any individual.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE SOUTH.

There is a disposition to regard the President's reference to lynching in his Memorial Day speech at Arlington, as a great political blunder, but there may be a mistake about this. Lynching is not confined to the South, and the President's only reference to the South was his allusion to the men who denounce barbarities committed by soldiers in the Philippines and have no word of condemnation for lynching. This obviously means Senator Tillman and some other Southern representatives, but in the previous encounter between the President and Senator Tillman the former emerged victorious even in the latter's own state. Several Southern judges and governors have done all they could to prevent or to punish lynching. More than one sheriff has fired on a crowd of white men attacking a jail, and more than one governor has called out the militia to frustrate the purposes of a mob. The condemnation of lynching is not the condemnation of the South, and we do not believe it is so understood in the South, where several of the most important newspapers have taken the strongest ground in favor of sustaining law and order and putting down mob violence. Unfortunately many Northern states have been disgraced by lynching, and some of them are not so very far west.

Perhaps the President spoke unadvisedly; he is a rather impetuous person who has been accused before this of speaking without due deliberation, and the fact that he speaks without too much cold calculation, with unquestionable sincerity and not a great deal of regard of how it may sound to somebody, is a leading reason for his popularity in the North, and we believe in the South also. The people like a man who is bold, aggressive and strikes out from the shoulder in action and in speech. If the President made a mistake it is one that people will easily forgive.

It is not certain that the President made a mistake; he may have been deeply and shrewdly political in his purpose in uttering those words. He can hope for no electoral vote from the South under any circumstances. But the negro population of the South is represented by a large number of votes in the national convention. Mr. Roosevelt's first task is to get nominated; in that the negroes of the South may help him very much. His next task is to get elected, but in that neither whites nor blacks of the South will help him. Is it entirely incredible, or is it discreditable, that the President should choose to refer to lynching in a way that would enlist the interests of the colored people in his nomination?

The probability is that the President had no such purpose; that he merely had in mind a few Southern men who have defended lynching in its most atrocious forms, and insulted the moral sense of the nation by their justification of these outbursts of ferocity, and who profess to be inexpressibly shocked over the administration of the "water cure" by soldiers to Filipinos who have been guilty of killing soldiers to show torture, or have guilty knowledge thereof. These men, whose humanity can be aroused only at a distance of 10,000 miles, deserved more than they got. But as a Presidential possibility Mr. Roosevelt did not hurt himself any in his Arlington address.

AUTOMOBILE SPEEDING.

The president of the Automobile Club of America takes a stand clearly calculated to make for the interests of all automobile lovers when he publicly announces his disapproval of automobile racing and automobile speeding. The bicycle has suffered from this sort of thing until now it is almost driven out of use among the better classes as a pleasure machine. As President Shattuck says, speeding of automobiles is a dangerous proceeding because when one becomes unmanageable nothing reasonable can stop it. "A ton of metal running at high speed must break down almost anything in its path." The board of aldermen giving the club permission to race on a Richmond borough highway, the Automobile Club, and the company manufacturing and racing the unmanageable machine are all guilty in a measure of the deaths and injury that resulted from the speed trial on Staten Island. The city fathers must be regarded as the most responsible for this. Permission was given by them to increase beyond the legal rate the speed of automobiles on a public highway where sufficient police protection could not be given to keep the resultant great crowd of spectators in safety.

President Shattuck complains that the people looking on at the races last week would cross the tracks in spite of injunctions not to do so, and though he had sent out a circular warning persons not to interfere with the racers in any way. This is the weakest sort of defense. "We could not have a patrolman every five feet along the route," says the president of the Automobile Club, thus implying that the proper restraint of the spectators could not have been secured without this precautionary measure. And yet the racing was undertaken in the face of the fact that it was to be on a road improperly guarded. "No matter how skilled a chauffeur is at the guiding wheel," says the head of the automobile club, "no one can say positively that either he or those near by will not be killed when the machine is being speeded." This remark intends to refer to racing, but it is equally true of every attempt at speeding made in country runs.

The sight of a chauffeur in goggles and mask, and a dress that suggests the need of protection from flying dirt is a danger signal. It may not be possible to prevent the building of machines calculated to make rates of speed that are unlawful on the public roads, but the sight of a man dressed as it is necessary to dress when such speed is determined upon can be taken as a warning of the intention of the chauffeur, with some action to follow that will prevent the danger. The prevalence of the automobile, and its increasing use, requires that sharp and stringent laws be made, and carried out, against allowing a few hotheads and reckless men to set up this system of Juggernauts everywhere in our public ways, and to spoil the sport for the reasonable and responsible class, as well as to kill or maim or keep in deadly fear the people in general.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Persons who lament over the lack of care accorded to the statue of Liberty in New York harbor, and lay to this the really dilapidated condition of that dame as viewed at close hand, are not familiar with the facts of the case. Some one goes so far as to compare the condition of the statue with that of the Grant tomb, and to lay the difference to the different attention that has been paid to keeping the monuments in order. But the real difference is that the Grant memorial is a massive, substantial affair, well built and with little chance of change if it was neglected for years, while the statue of Liberty is a sham, a plating of metal on wooden supports that has already weakened if the reports can be believed.

Certainly the right arm, which visitors used to enter freely on their way to the view point from the torch, has been closed of late because of its dangerous condition. It may not be quite at the point of dropping into the harbor, but it is no longer fit for a thoroughfare. It is even said that some of the granite steps of the pedestal are falling out of place, revealing cracked walls of brick, and a bad state of affairs where there is no excuse for anything but good work. Liberty was considered by many in the light of an experiment when the huge statue was put up. Her sisters, the Germania on the Rhine and the Bavaria at Munich, are strong castings of bronze, made to endure for ages. There was always a feeling of doubt among the thoughtful members of the community as to the lasting merits of our plated Liberty, and her chances of a long life. It is feared that she is already getting into a bad way, one not so much due to neglect as to inherent weaknesses, though perhaps earlier and judicious patching might have kept her in good looks a while longer.

RESTRAINTS ON CHILDREN.

There is a hint of the truth in the statement in the Portland Oregonian that more anxious fathers and mothers are made by children running the streets day and night than by the exactions of factory or of mill. Still, child labor cannot be approved. With the ban on this there ought to be an accompanying assurance that the children protected from it shall also be protected from bad associations, and that their attendance at school be strictly enforced. The children who are set to work at an early age are the children whose parents do not, probably cannot, give them the attention necessary to assure their being good citizens later. Unless the state steps in and looks after this, the restraint of having to keep certain hours and being where they cannot get into the mischief that comes from idleness is perhaps better for children than pure neglect.

STILL ROOM FOR THE HORSE.

Mr. Edison thinks he has made a battery for motor vehicles that will "put the horse out of business." The breeders and users of the old style locomotory are vigorously denying that, as far as the new power has been described, there is any promising improvement over what has been had. But the wizard has been cautious and sure in the past before he has announced a discovery or improvement, and it is pretty evident that he knows what he is about, though his language in regard to the banishment of the horse is a little exaggerated. Electric motors for business traffic and for heavy hauling we may have in the future altogether in use, but as the horse has never got walking out of fashion as a means of pleasure so we suspect that the horseless carriage will not make driving and riding unknown to the coming generations.

The Oregon election resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates for Congress by majorities between 10,000 and 15,000, but the Republican nominee for governor was defeated by about 2,000. In this particular the party paid the penalty of running an unpopular candidate, who had until recently been a Democrat and was opposed by a popular Democrat. The proportions of the Republicans' mistake are clearly shown by the size of the majorities for their other candidates. Oregon can still be counted on the Republican side.

Richard Croker made former Chief Devery what he was, and now Devery repays the obligation by attacking Croker and Croker's friends in the Tammany organization in the most scathing terms, declaring that the leader is too old to manage Tammany's affairs and spends too much of his time in England. Probably Croker will not feel badly over Devery's abuse. Whatever may be said of Croker he is head and shoulders above the former Tammany chief of police.

The City Council still finds plenty of ways to spend money, but no one apparently knows where the money is to be secured. There is apparently little or no conception of economy in the conduct of the city's affairs. Everything is being run in very much the same way as in other years, when the appropriations more nearly met the demands of the several departments. The bills must be paid some time, though.

Repairs to the Thames street pavement have a faculty for enlarging and becoming more costly. From the amount of work and money that is being expended on the patches, it is evident that an entire new garment would have been more desirable. That there are more patches than old material can easily be seen by any one who has watched the work.

The schools have only between two and three thousand dollars left of the appropriation and there are still nearly five months of the year yet to be provided for. Will the Newport schools be closed after the summer vacation, or will they be conducted on credit to the end of the year?

Today's Derby is said to be the first which has been attended by an English king since the days of George IV.

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN CONSORTS.

[Boston Transcript.]

The right of Queen Alexandra to be crowned is just now being discussed in England. Not that there is any objection to this gracious and popular lady sharing with her husband the honors in Westminster Abbey, but the question is whether her coronation is a matter of favor or of right. Curiously enough, this point has never been definitely determined. It is true that George IV excluded his queen, Caroline of Brunswick, from the honors of coronation on the ground that the reigning sovereign could pay or withhold this compliment at his pleasure. But leading lawyers then and now take an entirely different view, holding not only that the consorts of kings have a legal right to be crowned, but that it is necessary they should participate in the rite.

A reference to English history will show that, when a king has been crowned before his marriage, his consort is afterwards crowned; Eleanor, wife of Henry III, and Anne Boleyn, one of the wives of Henry VIII, being instances in point. The consorts of Charles I, Charles II, and James II refused absolutely to be crowned because the coronation was a Protestant ceremonial and contrary to the doctrine and teaching of the Roman Catholic Church of which they were members, while Sophia of Zell, the unhappy consort of George I, was imprisoned in a German castle when this king was crowned on account of an "affaire de coeur" with a certain count, never having been in England. The last four of the eight queens of Henry VIII were never crowned, owing probably to the peculiar matrimonial experiences of this monarch.

But it is well to remember that the coronation of consorts of English kings has been considered of such importance as, in the case of Queen Henrietta's refusal to be crowned, to call into question the validity of her marriage with Charles I and the legitimacy of her children. There is a marked difference between the crowning of queen consorts and the crowning of reigning sovereigns. While both are anointed with the holy chrism and invested with the crown, the words accompanying these acts are different. Thus, when the crown is placed on Queen Alexandra's head, it will be called "the crown of glory, honor and joy," but, in King Edward's case, "the crown of supreme power." And, in like manner, the sacred oil is described as destined "to increase her honors," but not, as in the case of her husband, "to set her apart for dominion."

Both King Edward and Queen Alexandra will be presented with sceptre and ring, but the orb will be reserved exclusively for the reigning sovereign. The queen consort is not required to give an oath; the people present are not called upon to receive her for their sovereign nor to pay homage to her. Even she must do homage to the king, so far as the words "bowing reverently" can be so construed. The coronation oath will be written on vellum and after the ceremony attached to the "coronation roll" and deposited with the latter, after a good deal of ceremony, in the records of the court of chancery. This coronation roll is a complete record of the proceedings, including the names of all who do homage.

Official figures as to the consumption of water in London, the most populous city in the world, puts it at less than 180,000,000 gallons daily. New York, the second city of the world, with a population a quarter less than London, uses more than 260,000,000 day after day.

AN 1801 DOLLAR.

Secret Service Officials Trying to Prove the Genuineness of a Valuable Coin.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Captain Abbott of the secret service department had in his possession recently an alleged 1801 dollar that has set many secret service men to work. If the dollar is genuine it is one of the rare coins of the United States and is worth about $2,500 to collectors. If it is bogus it will get some one into trouble.

In 1801 the government issued 1,900 silver dollars. For some reason or other it was decided to recall the issue; 1,896 of the dollars were returned to the Treasury and destroyed. Four of the dollars remained in circulation. As soon as this became known the value of these dollars took a jump, and since that time collectors have anxiously sought after them. It is claimed that one of the original coins is still missing. There have been many counterfeits of the dollars, but they were so poor that they were soon detected. However, Captain Abbott is unable to tell whether or not this 1801 dollar is genuine. As a result it was forwarded to the chief of the secret service department at Washington.

The coin in question was obtained by the government officials from H. H. Smith, at Lima, O., a few days ago, upon the supposition that it was a counterfeit. Smith was taken to Toledo. It is said that he is a gambler who traveled all over the state. While on one of his trips he went to Lima, where he became stranded. He partook heavily of morphine, it is claimed, and acted strangely. Smith visited a pawnbroker, and wanted to pawn the supposed 1801 dollar for $25. The pawnbroker knew the value of the 1801 dollar and became suspicious, and reported the matter to the police, who in turn reported to the United States authorities. The latter decided to arrest Smith, as they were strongly of the opinion that the dollar was a counterfeit.

Smith is now in jail at Toledo awaiting the decision of the authorities at Washington as to whether or not the dollar is a counterfeit. The whole case against Smith hinges upon this decision. Captain Abbott and District Attorney Sullivan were of the opinion that the dollar was genuine money of another date, but that its figures had been changed to read "1801." A close inspection of the coin, however, failed to establish this theory.

Smith claims that he got the dollar from a school teacher at Hamilton, O., who was in hard luck one day and gave him the coin as security for a $25 loan. The teacher failed to redeem the coin according to Smith's story. The teacher was sent for and he appeared before the authorities at Toledo. He was asked how he came into possession of the dollar, and he then told a rather strange story. Smith claimed that the teacher had told him he had had several such dollars made in Cincinnati every year, and sold them. The authorities do not believe this.

The teacher explained that he got the coin from an old German farmer in the southern part of the state, at whose home he stopped one night while out on a hunting trip. During the evening the subject of old coins was discussed, during which the German said he had a piece of money that was a relic. He then went to a drawer and took out this 1801 dollar. The teacher asked the old man how much he would take for it. "I've been offered $1.20 for it," the farmer replied, not knowing its real worth. The teacher said he then offered $2 for it, and that the bargain was closed at once.

The teacher also said that the German told the following story about how the dollar came into his possession: "I got it in South Africa many years ago. I was a soldier in the English army and was sent to South Africa for service. When I was discharged I was paid off, and among the coins in my pay was this dollar. I did not know what it was worth, or what it was, except that it was an American coin, and so I thought I would keep it as a relic of the war and of the United States. Shortly after my discharge I came to this country."

The alleged history of the dollar could not be traced back any further. It remains to be seen whether or not Smith was trying to pass a counterfeit coin. Whether or not Smith will ever get the dollar back is a question. If it is a counterfeit it will be confiscated by the government. If it is a genuine coin the government may confiscate it, as all the 1801 dollars were called in shortly after they were issued. The other three existing dollars cannot be taken by the government, as they are owned by certain persons, but this particular coin has fallen into the hands of the government, which will probably retain it.

SUMMER SOFA PILLOWS.

The sofa cushion is always a matter of household importance, as much of the household comfort depends upon it. In summer it demands special consideration, because it should both look and be cool, and must be pleasing in appearance, and be of a nature that will launder easily.

A pretty summer cushion cover is thus made: White linen crash is marked off into squares, of which every alternate one is embroidered in Italian cut work. This work is not as difficult as it looks. The linen is fastened in a frame or on stiff paper, to give a firm working surface. Each square that is to be worked is filled with "weaving" and the various lace stitches and the borders of all the squares are finished with "binding stitch." The linen is then cut from under the embroidered squares.

The cushion is finished on the edges with insertion of heavy lace. One should always remember in "making up" a cushion that the down puff itself should measure two inches longer than the outer cover. These down pillows can be bought ready made, and one should order with this in mind. By having the under pillow larger the corners of the cover are forced full and the whole pillow is thus well filled and so holds its shape, as it will not do if the cover is large.

When the embroidery on a cushion cover is soft and pliable the cover can readily be sewed to its lining wrong side out and turned, but if the embroidery is rich and likely to be damaged by such treatment the proper way to make up the cushion is to sew both sides separately to the down pillow itself. Square the cover perfectly, turn the edges round all four sides and top, sew them lightly to the seam of the cushion. When this is in place turn the edges of the fabric which is to form the back and top sew this to the seam first meeting the two. Cover this edge with a cord.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, June 4, 8 A. M.—For New England—Fair tonight, except showers on coast; cooler except in eastern Maine and Long Island sound; Thursday, fair; fresh to brisk westerly to northwesterly winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, June 4, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday; fresh westerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The area of low barometer that covered the lake region and sections east to the coast yesterday morning has moved eastward and is central this morning on the Maine coast, with lowest barometer of 29.6 inches at Portland. During the past 24 hours showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Northwestern states, near the Canadian border, in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, lower lake region and New England. This morning showers continue in northern New England, North Dakota and Montana, but in other sections of the country fair weather prevails. High temperatures prevailed yesterday in the central valleys, Middle states and New England, many stations having maxima of 90 degrees. Today it is generally cooler in these districts. At 8 a. m. in New England the temperature ranged from 50 in northern parts to 70 in southern, at New York it was 71, Washington 76, New Orleans 78, St. Louis 72, Chicago 68, St. Paul 60, and San Francisco 50.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	66	80	68
Wind,	SW	SW	W
Weather,	Cloudy	Fair	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.
Sun rises .... 4 h 09 m
Sun sets .... 19 h 16 m
Moon rises .... 2 h 52 m
Length of day .... 15 h 07 m
Day's increase .... 6 h 03 m
High water .... 5 h 58 m; 17 h 56 m

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.
Sun rises .... 4 h 09 m
Sun sets .... 19 h 17 m
Moon rises .... 3 h 12 m
Length of day .... 15 h 08 m
Day's increase .... 6 h 04 m
High water .... 6 h 25 m; 18 h 47 m

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.
Sun rises .... 4 h 08 m
Sun sets .... 19 h 17 m
Moon sets .... — h — m
Length of day .... 15 h 09 m
Day's increase .... 6 h 05 m
High water .... 7 h 10 m; 19 h 37 m

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.
Sun rises .... 4 h 08 m
Sun sets .... 19 h 18 m
Moon sets .... 20 h 12 m
Length of day .... 15 h 10 m
Day's increase .... 6 h 06 m
High water .... 8 h 10 m; 20 h 25 m

Moon's Phases.
First Quarter, June 12, 13 h 51 m, W.
Full Moon, June 20, 21 h 17 m, E.
Last Quarter, June 28, 15 h 52 m, W.
New Moon, July 5, 7 h 29 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Kid Glove; 7th page.
For Sale—Baker; 4th page.
Commercial Tailor; 1st page.
To Let—Furnished Rooms; 7th page.
H. L. Dyer—House For Sale; 4th page.
Geo. P. Lawton—Carriages; 5d page.
A. P. Titus Co.—Sideboards; 1st page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
White & Gladding—Flour, etc.; 5d page.
Sea Side Market—Green Geese; 5d page.
Wanted—Situation as Teamster; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation as Laundress; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation by Young Man; 5th page.
Wanted—Situation as Chambermaid; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl to Assist in Housework; 7th page.
Peter Fischer—Carbonated Beverages; 8th page.
Kenyon & Smith—Indian Brand Dried Beef; 5d p.
N. Y. & W. R. R. & S. B. Co.—Time Table; 6th p.
C. H. Wrightington—Furnished Cottages; 4th p.
T. P. Garrettson & Co.—Unfermented Catawba; 5

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE
—TO—
Registry Voters.

ALL PERSONS who are required to register their names in order to vote in this city during the present year, are reminded that they must register in person at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, before 9 o'clock P. M., of Monday, June 30, 1902.

The office is open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and for the accommodation of those who cannot attend in the day time, it will be open EVENINGS as follows: On Wednesdays, June 4, 11, 18, Monday, June 23, Tuesday, June 24, Wednesday, June 25, and Thursday, June 26, from 7:30 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M. On the 27th, 28th and 30th days of June the office will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

June 3, 1902.

NOTICE!

To the Patrons of Madam Suret:

The laundry business formerly done by Madam Suret, 101 John street, will be continued at the same place by her niece Hortense V. de Saptes, in the same manner The work will have the same careful attention as before.

Department of Streets and Highways.

NEWPORT, R. I., MAY 16, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Thames street is partially closed for repairs, and persons driving over the same do so at their own risk.

I respectfully request the store keepers on Thames street to dispense with washing their windows while this work is being done, as water is detrimental to the kind of material which is being used to repair the street.

JAMES McLEISH, Street Commissioner.

PSYCHO-PHYSICS

As Taught by the Boston College of Practical Psychology,

Is the art of

Knowing what to do, how to do it, when to do it, and where. You have it and don't know it. Millionaires have it and know it and use it.

PSYCHO-PHYSICS is indispensable to everyone mother and all heads of families. It teaches them the art of governing their children without punishment. Taught by mail, 10 months' course, $1 per month. Regular 10 weeks' course, $1 per week. Send $1 to receive our First lesson, giving instructions; also our Announcement and Special Contract arranging to furnish students with material to teach others and form classes.

Many of our students are clearing $50 per week from their evening classes. Never before has there been such a great opportunity for people skilled in this line as there is at the present time. Address: Boston College of Practical Psychology, 211 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Twenty-five Years' Experience

In antique and modern clock repairing. Brass ornaments and elegantly painted glasses, used in putting up the old Banjo Clock, always in stock. If your hall clock needs repairing, let me know and I will call and get it. Clocks wound and cared for by the season.

P. H. CASWELL, Jeweler,

Telephone 3. 12 Third St.

WindowScreens and Screen Doors

I have Window Screens, all sizes, from 20c. to [illegible]. Screen Doors, all sizes, from 75c. to $1.75. Screen Wire, both galvanized and black. [illegible]

"WANDNEY" the best and easiest application [illegible]

[illegible] Paris Green and "Bug Death" [illegible]

Lawn Mowers from $3 up, all kinds, sizes and makes.

Sweet Pea Brush and Dahlia Sticks.

[illegible] Ladders, Chimneys, etc.

Water Pots, [illegible]

Hedge Shears, Border Shears, Knives, Scissors, etc. Everything for the lawn and garden.

At H. L. DEBLOIS'S, 80 Broadway.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened and repaired.

Peptiron

The New Iron Tonic

For the cure of all nervous affections and conditions

Is Delightfully Cordial

Having a gratefully warm and mildly stimulating effect on the stomach. It promotes digestion, and gives that exhilaration from which there is no reaction.

Pleasant to the taste; leaves no inky or metallic flavor in the mouth, does not injure the teeth.

Peptiron is especially beneficial in Anemia (Paleness), Neurasthenia (Nervous Debility), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, General Debility and all degrees of nervous suffering.

Peptiron is made in two forms: In a liquid—an aromatic cordial elixir—at $1 per bottle, also in chocolate coated pills at 50c. or $1 per box. By C. I. HOOD CO., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Selling Agent in Newport; George A. Wood, 106 Broadway.

For Rent, Unfurnished, or for Sale,

A Large, Handsome House,

With fine grounds. Location very central. Moderate rent.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

R. C. DERBY,

136 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

For Sale.

A Modern Two-Tenement House,

With improvements, for less than cost.

A BARGAIN. EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

Money to loan on mortgage. Liberal terms to prospective purchasers of property.

HERBERT L. DYER,

1 Travers Block, cor. Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

HEATING APPARATUS,

Hot Air, Hot Water, Steam or Combination.

PHILIP F. CONROY.

181 Thames St., Gas Building.

Dividends paid on all Fire insurance policies

WRITTEN IN

The Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Assets, - - - - - $628,689.00.

HENRY BULL, Jr.,

AGENT.

183 THAMES STREET.

Properties for Sale.

(1) Lot 45 by 90 on Elliott court, the only lot remaining on this side of court. $1,000

(2) Cottage house on Tilley avenue, built about 3 years, seven rooms, city water, closet and good cellar. $2,700

(3) Cottage house near Cranston Avenue, has 10 rooms, modern conveniences, including furnace heat, bathroom, etc. $3,000

Henry Bull, Jr.,

183 Thames St.

OSTEOPATHY.

Clarence H. Wall, D. O.,

Office 124 Mill Street.

Near Bellevue Avenue.

Hours 2 to 8, Tuesday and Friday.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

FOR RENT FOR SEASON OF 1902.

Send for my cottage list. Can give you price of any cottage for rent in Jamestown.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate Agent, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Head Office, 132 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I. Branch Office in Jamestown, on Narragansett Ave.

New York Agents, Whitehouse & Porter, 60 5th Ave., New York.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON OF 1902.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of selecting summer quarters can obtain particulars of all the best cottages still available, from $2,700 to $20 for the season.

Office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone 520.

DIED.

BURKINSHAW—In this city, 3d inst., Ellen, widow of John Burkinshaw.
Funeral from her late residence, 24 Thames street, Thursday, June 5, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH—In Bristol, at the Soldiers' Home, 24 inst., Theodore H. Smith, formerly of this city, in his 80th year.

SALISBURY—In Providence, 3d inst., Caroline Salisbury, in her 64th year.

HOPKINS—In Providence, 3d inst., Ira Hopkins, in his 53d year.

ANGELL—In Providence, 1st inst., Clara F., wife of Herbert E. Angell, in her 29th year.

CUDDY—In Providence, 2d inst., Edward H. Cuddy, in his 32d year.

KENNEDY—In Granville, 2d inst., James Kennedy, in his 85th year.

CRANSTON—In Pawtucket, 2d inst., Phoebe Lavina (Stone), widow of William B. Cranston, in her 72d year.

TOWNSEND—In Fall River, 2d inst., Lizzie A. Townsend, in his 75th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Salt rheum, or eczema, with its itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. So are all other blood diseases.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT

For the summer (with or without stables). Several excellent places between $200 and $1,000.

APPLY TO

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON.

34 Broadway. Telephone 921.

FOR SALE.

Baker for Sale.

A portable baker for 24 loaves or 12 pies; has little used, in perfect order. Can be seen at William's Coffee House, 381 Thames street.

FOR SALE.

New Light Delivery or Business Wagon; also Carriage Harness

Double and Single. Sale Stable, 27 Third St.

For Sale or to Let, 20-ft. Catboat Alice and Annie. Inquire at Bliven's, Spring wharf.

Desirable Estate in Little Compton

FOR SALE—A handsome house (9 rooms), piazza in front, 1 acre of land; other buildings. Home of the late Adaline C. Wilbor, Little Compton, R. I.; pleasantly situated, in the village, for summer residence or permanent home; near churches, school, postoffice, stores, etc. Also about 12 acres of land. WM. B. WILBER, Administrator, Hotel Eaton, 311 Emerson street, So. Boston, Mass.

For Sale.

Three Fine Building Lots, Situated on Gardiner St.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER.

For Sale,

A NICE DOUBLE HARNESS,

In good condition. Apply at

WASHBURN'S STABLES

FOR SALE.

A square Umbrella Showcase,

In good condition. May be seen at 97 Rhode Island avenue, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

New Horses.

Just arrived, one high-school Kentucky saddle horse broken to harness, for sale or rent for season.

Several good business and driving horses at Boston prices.

Fred W. Greene,
23 Long Wharf.

FOR SALE.

Houses, Cottages and Lots on Broadway and Vicinity.

Wm. C. Elliott, 385 Broadway.

JAMESTOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mackerel, Scup,

Blackfish, Flounders, Etc.

CANNED GOODS, ETC,

A. R. CORY, FERRY WHARF.

B. F. GARDNER & SON,

NARRAGANSETT AVENUE,

Jamestown, R. I.,

MEATS AND GROCERIES.

DR. J. H. SHEA,

Veterinary Dentist Specialist.

IS AT

LAWTON'S STABLES

FOR THE SUMMER.

EDWIN T. BANNING,

Architect.

WRITE, OR CALL AT

Long Meadow, Bliss Mine Road

Fresh Salmon

From KENNEBEC RIVER.

WYATT'S MARKET,

122 BROADWAY.

Telephone 236-2.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
38 Washington Square.

Capital $100,000. Surplus and Profits $67,000

INTEREST PAID ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK.
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITS ISSUED, BEARING INTEREST, NOT SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Accounts Respectfully Solicited.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES. STORAGE VAULTS.

Edward A. Brown, President,
Perry G. Case, Vice President,
George H. Proud, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Edward A. Brown, Perry G. Case, David Braman, Frederick B. Coggeshall, Edward S. Peckham.

WAR COLLEGE OPENED.

Not So Brilliant a Spectacle as In Former Years.

Captain Chadwick's Address on the Need and the Work of the Institution.

The War College season of 1902 was formally opened this morning by Captain French E. Chadwick, president of the college, who gave the opening address in the lower east lecture room of the college, and later entertained the officers present in his quarters. The absence of the assistant secretary of the navy, who for some years has given the opening address at the college, and the fact that the ships of the North Atlantic squadron were not in the harbor, as they had been in years past, took away a good deal from the outward appearance of the function, but not from the real value of the address.

The members of the class, the officers of the Training and Torpedo Stations, of the Monongahela, and of the army stationed near here were present, as were a number of their wives, whose presence marks the day as the bright spot in the official life of the year. There were also present a few invited friends who have been in the service or who have an interest in the service. First and foremost among those was Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, the father of the naval training system and of the War College, whose arrival was as inconspicuous as that of the new chaplain.

Others present included J. C. Pegram of Providence, Judge Baukstaver, Sidney Webster, L. L. Lorillard, Colonel Addison Thomas, George Gordon King, W. W. Sherman and Major T. K. Gibbs. The Training Station band in front of the building played before the opening address, and as is usual on the opening day the sun shone brightly.

Captain Chadwick's address was a scholarly production, in which he set forth the basis of the work of the War College and showed why it exists and on what lines its work turns. He spoke of the necessary conservatism of naval officers, arising from the character of their profession which differentiates them from the general body of men more than any other class, except the religious orders. A natural outcome of this conservatism is that the inventions in propulsion, type of ship, ordnance, etc., generally come from non-seafaring men.

Naval officers have in fact too much to do to invent; their daily life has too great a pressure of duty; they are seamen, soldiers, steam engineers, ordnance experts, electricians, astronomers, drill masters, housekeepers and international lawyers; and any officer to be successful must be a good deal of each of these.

An officer, besides having to be all these, is necessarily much concerned with administration, the changes in which, so far as regards the navy, have been very great in late years. Captain Chadwick said that in the United States navy the logical division of personnel, material and finance, has been arrived at, and in addition there have been established in the last 20 years the office of naval intelligence, in 1882; the Naval War College, in 1884, and the General Board, in 1900. These together constitute a general staff. That such a staff is a vital necessity to any well administered military organization is acknowledged, as to its perfection in Germany was due the military successes of 1866 and 1870. It is impossible, he said, to study this subject and not be convinced of the necessity of such a staff.

The necessity of the study of military history was dwelt upon by Captain Chadwick, who said it was the occupation of the Chesapeake by de Grasse which assured the surrender of Cornwallis, and that but for the presence of de Grasse with his fleet there would have been no Yorktown. He quoted from English discussion to show the necessity of such a system as the United States navy has in the naval intelligence office, the Naval War College and the general staff.

Captain Chadwick showed the need that exists for the navy to study the general drift of the world. He referred to the immense changes which have come in the last century, with the fact that one great change for the navy was the use of coal and the steam engine. He said that no nation can continue great in comparison with other nations unless it maintains a somewhat equal increase of population and has a good coal supply, the latter being the great basis of mechanical energy.

He said that the possession of such a wide extent of cheap coal must necessarily carry the United States to be foremost as a manufacturing power, and consequently into the front rank of influential nations.

Speaking of the uncertainty of all things, and the great necessity of being prepared, Captain Chadwick said that a man high in the administration had said as late as 1897 that officers then in the navy would never see a war. He said that all study of mankind and of nations must impress us with the immense antagonisms bound to arise through the enormous expansion of wealth and commercial rivalry.

Wars are at least very possible. It is [illegible] that wars hereafter will be commercial wars, as they generally have been in the past. It is therefore necessary for the navy to study their possibilities and to prepare for them.

Captain Chadwick held that he is the [illegible] who does by strategy what another would do by the shedding of blood, and that it is the [illegible] of this government to [illegible] the United States in such a position as to be able to command peace, [illegible] the true desideratum for which armies and navies exist.

A [illegible] high compliment had been paid to the navy by the Secretary of State [illegible] that he had been greatly impressed by the ability with which naval officers had handled the difficult international questions with which they had been lately charged in Central America.

LIVELY SHAM BATTLE.

Fifteen Warships to be Engaged During the Naval Manoeuvres Off This Port This Summer.

The New York Herald says: Fifteen vessels of the navy will engage in a lively sham battle off Newport during the summer cruise of the North Atlantic squadron, which is to commence July 1 next.

On the one side, as the plan was outlined at the New York navy yard yesterday, there will be battleships Kearsarge, Massachusetts and Indiana and gunboats Marietta, Machias, Cincinnati and Winslow. On the other side will be battleships Illinois, Iowa and Alabama and gunboats Dolphin, Eagle and one other, which has not yet been selected. Rear Admiral Higginson, on the Olympia, will command one of the fleets, while Rear Admiral Coghlan, on the Brooklyn, will be in charge of the other.

Rear Admiral Coghlan raised his flag yesterday on the Brooklyn, as second in command of the North Atlantic squadron.

WINTER MANOEUVRES IN THE WEST INDIES.

On a more extensive scale than ever before attempted, the North Atlantic and South Atlantic and European squadrons will manoeuvre during the winter season off the southeastern coast of the United States and in the West Indies. At its last meeting the General Board discussed the general plans for these manoeuvres. Secretary Moody brought the subject to the attention of the President, who gave the idea his hearty approval.

Orders will be issued directing that the three squadrons, which are commanded respectively by Rear Admirals Higginson, Sumner and Crowninshield, shall assemble at the Culebra islands, off the eastern coast of Puerto Rico, December 15. Following this assemblage, which will bring together more United States warships than has any event of recent years, the squadrons will proceed to the working out of problems to be presented by the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head. The squadron will probably be augmented by the addition of a fleet of torpedo boats and auxiliaries.

The laying of the base of action in the West Indies will place the operations on a plane similar to that which would be occupied in the event of war between the United States and any other strong naval power contemplating an attack upon Cuba, Porto Rico or the proposed Isthmian canal. In such event the North Atlantic squadron would be placed on the defensive. At present, it is stronger than either of the other squadrons, and the addition of the Brooklyn as the flagship of Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, who is to be second in command, will still further increase its strength. It is probable that St. Thomas will form an important strategic point in the problem presented.

FIRST Y. M. C. A. DUCK PIN MATCH

The first match in the duck pin league at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium was rolled last evening between the Trinities and Intrepids, the former winning two out of three strings, the total scores being 1,262 to 1,165. Rankin of the Trinities was high roller, with a single of 95 and a total of 251. The individual and team scores are as follows:

Trinities.

Farmer,	82	86	76	244
Allan,	80	76	80	236
J. Rippin, Jr.,	77	87	76	240
J. S. Tobin,	76	62	93	231
Rankin,	81	75	95	251
	396	386	420	1202

Intrepids.

M. D. Tobin,	81	71	75	227
Tisdale,	83	70	78	231
Christian,	76	74	80	230
Adams,	87	71	86	244
Luther,	74	74	85	233
	401	360	404	1165

One additional match has been played in the single duck pin tournament, Tobin defeating Sanborn, 255 to 251, by the following score:

Fourth Round.

I. S. Tobin,	74	95	86	255
J. H. Sanborn, Jr.,	83	90	78	251

The fourth match in the duck pin series with the Newport Artillery Company will be rolled upon the Association alleys. The Orioles, Captain Bosworth, will represent the Association.

FUNERAL OF MRS. S. S. HOWLAND.

The funeral of Mrs. S. S. Howland took place yesterday at St. John's Church, Washington. Only relatives and intimate friends were present to hear Bishop Satterlee conduct the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the services the choir rendered effectively "Rock of Ages" and the late President McKinley's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Relatives who went from New York to attend the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. George Tiffany, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell and Mr. and Mrs. John Hone.

The pallbearers were Mr. Arthur Brisbane, Mr. J. G. Follansbee, Mr. Percy Wyndham of the British embassy, Mr. John Woolsey, Mr. Jesse Brown, Mr. Pierre Rogestvensky of the Russian embassy, Senor Don Juan Riano of the Spanish legation, and Commander Thomas Rodgers, U. S. N.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Letters Exchanged Concerning the Waterbury-Shrewsbury Incident.

LONDON, June 4.—The Waterbury-Shrewsbury incident, arising from the use of spurs by Lawrence Waterbury while playing polo at Hurlingham last Saturday, has been settled out of court by an exchange of letters from Foxhall Keene, in his capacity as captain of the American team, and Lord Shrewsbury. The correspondence follows:

No. 6 Alderford Street, Park Lane, June 4. My Dear Shrewsbury: I deeply regret to hear that there is some unpleasantness between yourself and one of my team, regarding an incident of the game Saturday, at Hurlingham, with reference to which, I understand, you were acting independently, in the interest of horse flesh. I am sure we are all sorry there should have been any cause, in your opinion, to have called for an expression of your feeling.

Yours truly,
Foxhall Keene.

No. 12 George Street, Hanover Square, June 4. My Dear Keene: I was very glad to receive your letter, which I am only too happy to accept in the good spirit in which it is written, and which will close the matter so far as I am concerned. I am sure that whatever happened was due, no doubt, to the excitement of the international contest, and will not occur again. This being so, I hope your team and yourself will give me the pleasure of driving down with me on my coach, and having lunch with me next Saturday at Hurlingham.

Yours sincerely,
Shrewsbury and Talbot.

This satisfactory solution of the dispute was largely due to the friendly intervention of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Lord Lonsdale said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I was asked specially to intervene, since both Keene and Shrewsbury are friends of mine. I am taking the greatest interest in the international matches and would be sorry to see them marred by any disagreements. I am very glad the matter has been satisfactorily settled."

PRECEDENCE IN THE GENERAL BOARD.

Secretary Moody has not yet decided a dispute over precedence in the General Naval Board precipitated when Admiral Dewey ruled at the last meeting that Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, newly appointed chief of the bureau of navigation, was the ranking officer and entitled to the seat at the right of the admiral.

Rear Admiral Taylor did not attend the April meeting, and Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, senior officer present, took the seat, which had formerly been occupied by Rear Admiral Crowninshield.

At the following meeting Rear Admiral Bradford was informed that Rear Admiral Taylor had claimed the seat by virtue of superior rank, he being a rear admiral in fact, while the other officers ranked as captains, with the title of rear admiral only because they were chiefs of bureaus.

Rear Admiral Bradford protested, stating that the personnel act of 1899 established a rule of precedent in the General Board on a basis of seniority of service as bureau chiefs. Rear Admiral Bradford then asked for a ruling.

ELECTRIC ROAD WORK.

Two open cars which were sent to Fall River to be "done up" have returned and are in use on the local road. They are yellow in color and have no lettering except numbers.

At present the Island road is using its old open cars when the weather permits, but as soon as conditions warrant the hauling in of the closed cars the trucks will be placed under the big open cars and they will be put upon the line and some of the little fellows will be sent here for duty.

At present a gang of track constructors is at work re-laying rails on the Island road. Whether this gang will be sent here or a local gang will put in the Franklin street switch has yet to be decided, but this work will probably not be done until permission is granted for the beach extension, that all may be done together. There is a good deal of lining up of the tracks to be done on the Island road, but this will probably have to wait for the completion of work in Fall River. It is intimated that there is a strong possibility of double-tracking the road between Fall River and Island Park at an early date.

BIDS FOR GUARDHOUSE AND RESERVOIR.

Proposals were opened at noon today by Captain Thomas H. Slavens, constructing quartermaster, U. S. A., for constructing, plumbing, heating and wiring a guardhouse at Fort Adams, and for constructing a 653,000 gallon reservoir at Fort Greble. The bids for the guardhouse were as follows:

Construction—H. C. Clark, Delaware City, Del., $8,581; C. E. Currier, Boston, $9,475; Darling & Slade, $10,523.

Plumbing—Darling & Slade, $912; H. C. Clark, $1,125; P. J. Murphy & Co., Newport, $1,562.

Heating—H. C. Clark, $810; Walworth Construction & Supply Company, Boston, $897; Philip F. Conroy, Newport, $746; Darling & Slade, $810.

Wiring—J. F. Albro, Newport, $120; H. C. Clark, $251; James Wilkinson & Co., Boston, $115; Darling & Slade, $180; Herbert S. Brown, New York, $255.

Reservoir, Fort Greble—General Construction Company, New York, $19,599, Darling & Slade, $16,000.

A WHIST SOCIAL.

Last evening at St. Mary's hall Our Lady of the Isle Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, gave a whist social. A large attendance was present, 60 tables being in use. It was the largest attendance of the season. The prizes were won as follows: Ladies' first, Miss M. J. Roderick; second, Miss Margaret Geraghty; third, Daisy Grusenerk; men's first, N. Julienssen; second, J. F. Maher; third, N. Callahan. Dancing was in order after the card playing and a collation was served during the evening.

LIEUTENANT POOR MARRIED.

Lieutenant Charles L. Poor, U. S. N., who has been ordered to attend the course of instruction at the Naval War College, was married in Washington yesterday to Miss Mary Livingstone Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Austin. The bride's only attendant was the sister of the groom, Miss Anita Poor, and the following brother officers of the groom were ushers: Lieutenants C. T. Jewell, cousin of the groom; A. B. Niblack, John Gibbons, H. H. Rousseau and C. E. Gilpin. Mr. William M. Austin, brother of the bride, and Mr. George McKesson Brown of New York, were also ushers. Lieutenant Edward McCauley, U. S. N., was the best man.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—A number of mackerelmen are still in the harbor.

—Mrs. William A. French is ill at her home, 9 Kay street.

—Mrs. John Nicholas Brown went to Providence this morning.

—The plank walk on Commercial wharf is being repaired.

—Mr. T. F. Cushing, who is still quite ill, will be brought here in a few days.

—Gunboat Newport and practice boat Hist were out with boys today. A number of the apprentices were also out for boat drill.

—After the exercises at the War College this noon the class was photographed by F. H. Child.

—William Loftus has sold for Andrew Dawson a house and lot on Perry street, to William M. Catlett.

—At the mid-week service at the Central Baptist Church this evening Rev. Dr. Beckley will speak on "The Missionary Outlook in South Africa."

—Major John M. Burke, in advance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West, was in the city yesterday, arranging for the appearance of the show here next week.

—Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart., who is at present guest of Mr. Charles Eliot Norton at Cambridge, Mass., will soon go to Oyster Bay and later come to Newport.

—C. H. Wrightington has sold to Mrs. Mary E. Smith a lot of land comprising 10,000 square feet, on Homer street, near Van Zandt avenue, for Francis Stanhope.

—John H. Shipley, U. S. N., F. H. Dowden, W. A. Jacobson of Boston, P. C. Granger, C. S. Xandl, J. D. Rogers of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—Mr. H. R. Bidwell, representing the perfect gas lighter, is in town today. Mr. Bidwell has arranged with Mr. D. E. Sullivan to act as agent for Newport for these unique little affairs.

—For four people would think all the weather henceforth is to be pleasant, a lively rain squall struck Newport about 1:45 this afternoon, and struck a great many Newporters unprepared for it.

—This is another day set for the occupation of the addition to the post-office, but Postmaster Landers has been compelled to wait again. The varnish is not yet quite dry, the radiators have not been set and the electric light fixtures are still to be put in place. It really looks, though, as if the money order, stamp and registry departments would be settled in their new quarters next week.

LONG VISTAS BENEFICIAL TO THE EYES.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"Speaking of the practice of wearing glasses," said a well-known optician, "there is a curious thing about the human eye that the average person is constantly overlooking. We talk a great deal about the influence of color, about glare, and all that sort of thing. Unquestionably color has a great deal to do with the weakness of the human eye at this time. Glare figures as an important factor in the impairment of the human sight. In the matter of color there is so much rioting in these latter days that the eye is kept in an almost constant strain. Red is violently red, green violently green, and so on, until the eye is simply strained beyond the normal in an effort to visualize the hue, and the optic nerves are in a measure strained and injured. But this is not the greatest danger when we come to think of modern tendencies so far as the human eye is concerned. There are other conditions which are infinitely more injurious than the matter of color. The glare is bad enough, to. The electric and incandescent lights are simply fearful on one's eyesight. But the thing I quarrel with, more than with any other influence, is the condition which limits the scope of one's vision.

"The eye should have a broad range. One should have the opportunity of seeing a long distance. We are denied this opportunity. We are hemmed and hedged in until the distance we are capable of seeing is very short indeed. This is why I am a strong advocate of parks or promenades. Green is naturally a restful color, and if the city could be provided with long avenues and splendid parks, where one's eyes could stretch out in a long vista, it would be a great thing. When we come to think of the thing seriously the benefit to the human eye alone would amply justify the city in building roadways and parks and things of that sort to rest the human eye.

"The human eye needs rest. It may hurt my business, the business of the optician, but it is a good thing. High buildings and loud colors and the glare of many lights are conditions which simply force a majority of mankind to resort to artificial means of seeing, and these conditions are rapidly producing a race of spectacle wearers. The conditions are bad. They should be corrected. Or at least the bad influences should be minimized so that the injury would not be so great as it is. The eye should be given sufficient scope. It should be given that range which would cultivate the finer qualities of this, the finest and most perfect of all human organs. That's why I'm in favor of parks and roadways and all that sort of thing."

STOOD 54 TO 6.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

they had acquired full appreciation of his worth.

The departure of the Boer commanders from Vereeniging for their various districts was marked by remarkable scenes of fraternization. The trains conveying the Boers started late, and the night being extremely cold the sentries along the railroad track lighted huge bonfires, around which groups of Boers and Britons gathered, forming a highly picturesque scene. The late opponents joined in such songs as "Hard Times Come Again No More" and "Old Folks at Home," the British soldiers and the burghers outvying one another in their demonstrations of joy. In brief, the scenes at the departure of the trains resembled nothing so much as the starting of huge picnic parties.

The same signs of rejoicing were witnessed throughout the Rand. Flags were displayed everywhere and thanksgiving services were held in all the towns.

Generals Botha and Delarey and other Boer leaders will start for Europe shortly, for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed burghers.

General Schalk-Burger, who was acting president of the Transvaal, joined General Botha in addressing an open letter to the burghers. After referring to the courage which they had displayed and to their brave deeds in the field, he called on them to work together on social and spiritual advancement of the country.

REAL AUTHORS OF PEACE.

Kitchener, Milner and Chamberlain Did Their Work with Astuteness.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Lord Kitchener, Lord Milner and Joseph Chamberlain are the real authors of peace, says a London despatch to the New York Tribune, and have done their work with flexibility and astuteness. They have made a military convention for the surrender of the Boers still in the field, and they have also dealt with the responsible agents of two republican governments and have arranged a compact which binds the British government to carry out a liberal and just policy to the vanquished.

The pro-Boers have little to say against Mr. Chamberlain's peace. There is a continued chorus of congratulations from the ministerial journals, with a general disposition, both in and out of Parliament, to dismiss the Boer war as a wearisome subject which is at last played out.

Lord Rosebery's over-zealous admirers give credit to him for facilitating Mr. Kuyper's intervention, which proved to be the point of departure from the policy of guerilla warfare.

One of the ecclesiastical garments which the King will wear when anointed and crowned is embroidered with zebus, says a London despatch to the Tribune. The symbolism will not be inappropriate, now that peace is made in South Africa. Foreign journals already describe it as "the King's peace."

KITCHENER COMING HOME.

General Lyttleton Acting British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa.

DURBAN, Natal, June 4.—The Times of Natal states that Lord Kitchener has left for England, and that General Lyttleton is acting commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The Conanicut Yacht Club has opened for the season, with Mr. Robert Matthewson as janitor.

The furniture in the Champlin House will be sold at auction tomorrow.

The board of directors of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company held their monthly business meeting yesterday afternoon.

Miss Martha Stewart has returned from Georgetown for the summer.

Mr. George L. Crawford of Philadelphia is in town for a few days.

Mrs. J. P. Green of Philadelphia is in town.

Mr. J. B. Lippincott, who is to manage the Casino, is in town looking over the property.

Dr. Birney is at "Main Top" for the season.

Dr. Henry J. Rhett has arrived at the Smith cottage on Ferry road for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Griffith are at their cottage on the Dumplings, for the summer.

RUM and QUININE,

Caswell, Massey & Co's

CELEBRATED

HAIR TONIC.

Cleansing and invigorating to the scalp, stimulating to the growth of the hair, cooling to the head, and as a dressing, soft and brilliant in effect.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.

212 Thames St. Cor. Church St.

BALDWIN DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS,

SOLD ONLY BY

WALSH BROS.,

220 & 222 Thames St.

Eyes Examined and Glasses Adjusted Scientifically,

To all defects of vision, at reasonable prices.

MUELLER,
Refracting Optician,
Established 1884.

CAN DO NO BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

Injunction Served on Western Beef Packing Companies.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Justice Chester has granted an injunction restraining certain beef packing companies of the West from carrying on business in this state, in violation of the provisions of the Donnelly anti-trust law. The order was served upon the representatives of the concerns in this city and Troy today, and will be served on others throughout the state as quickly as they can be reached. It was obtained upon the affidavit of D. W. Meredith, a former manager of Swift & Co.

RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON AT EMMANUEL.

After the consecration services at Emmanuel Church yesterday afternoon the bishops, the clergy of the diocese, the clergy of the city and the members of the choir were served with luncheon in the parish house. The luncheon was in charge of the women of the church, and everything was arranged and passed off in a very satisfactory manner. The guild room, which was used as a reception room, was decorated with flags and bunting and a lavish display of flowers. The luncheon was served on five tables in the assembly room, which was also decorated with flags and flowers, and each had large floral pieces. At the bishop's table there was a centrepiece of American Beauty roses, with a basket of liberty roses at either end. Two of the other tables were decorated with allamandas and two with different varieties of Jacqueminot roses. The several tables were presided over by Mrs. Henry H. Smith and Mrs. George W. Barlow, Mrs. William P. Sheffield, Jr., and Mrs. Darius Baker, Mrs. James Anthony and Mrs. John A. Gibson, Mrs. James Tierley and Mrs. Thomas O. Lake and Mrs. Henry H. Tilley and Miss Susan Spooner. A large number of other ladies acted as waitresses.

The new church will be open daily from 9 to 5 o'clock during the summer, with Mrs. Chadwick as usual in charge.

Summer Hosiery

AT ALL PRICES.

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED Immediately, a waitress and a chambermaid. Apply at Fountain House, Washington square.

CLOTHING.

House, Coach, and Stable Liveries. Golf and Riding Breeches.

EDWARD OTTO,
244 Thames St.

BARGAINS!

For this week we will sell Lamson & Hubbard and other $2.50 and $3 Hats for $1.50. All good style Derby and Alpine shapes. Special Bargains in Underwear.

NEIL McLENNAN,
Tailor and Men's Outfitter.
268 THAMES STREET.

Wright & Ditson's and Spalding's Tennis Goods.

All grades of Nets, Posts, Balls, etc.
Davis, Pim, Spalding & Slocum, Tennis Rackets.
Tennis Rackets from 75c. to $3.

A. C. LANDERS & SON,
167 Thames St. Covell's Blk.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

Landers & Peckham,
141 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 914.

SPRING DUCKLINGS
—AND—
Fresh Spring Broilers.

WE ARE STILL HANDLING
Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Fresh Mushrooms,
French Artichokes
—AT—
H. F. ROONEY'S,
251 THAMES STREET.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

RUMMAGE SALE

By Ladies of Second Baptist Church,
Wednesday and Thursday,
June 4 and 5,
At BRYER'S STORE, 9 Spring Street.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Household Ranges

ARE THE BEST.

Don't be satisfied with anything said to be "just as good."

REFRIGERATORS.

A big line of Uprights and Ice Chests. All sizes and all prices.

ALSO

Screens, Screen Doors,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Etc.

AND A FULL LINE OF

Kitchen Furnishings.

J. F. Marden
323 THAMES STREET.

Wall Paper.

Our new line of patterns for 1902 now in stock.

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Papers in great variety at prices never before equalled. Good patterns at 5c. per roll.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
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In all its Branches.

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J. W. Horton & Co.,
42 CHURCH STREET.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

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Embroideries, Stamped Goods.

And all Materials, Yarns, Wools, Hand Made, Knit and Crochet Goods, Toys, Dolls, Notions, Stamping, Plaiting and Pinking. Beads.

160 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Broadway Restaurant,
30 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for wedding and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

OF INFERIOR QUALITY.

New Crop of Japanese Tea Late Because of Unsettled Weather.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, June 4.—The Associated Press correspondent in Yokohama writes: Owing to the unsettled weather that has prevailed and damage from frost, the appearance of the new crop of tea on the market this year has been very late, and to the same cause is due the somewhat inferior quality of the new leaf. A decrease in the production is anticipated.

"The amalgamation of the six principal silk spinning companies of Japan, which has been in negotiation in Kayoto for some time past, is reported to have been signed by all parties but one. The aggregate capital will be $2,910,000.

"Owing to the general slackness of the cotton spinning business in Osaka, Japan, several ideas have been put forward with a view of improving the present state of affairs. The establishment of a sellers' guild, bounties for encouraging the export and the reduction of the working hours are suggested among other things. The immediate cause for the present depression is the recent extraordinary depreciation in the price of silver bullion. The domestic demand for cotton yarn usually increases in August, and if the business is improved after August the present loss may be recovered. It is, however, doubtful whether all the spinning factories can hold out until August."

FOR A SHERIFF'S JURY.

Four Men Summoned Whose Aggregate Wealth is Over $1,000,000,000.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Informing the third panel of the sheriff's jury, to serve during the ensuing three months, Sheriff O'Brien has summoned four men whose aggregate wealth is estimated at more than $1,000,000,000. Among those called are John B. McDonald, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt and John D. Archbold.

TO ECONOMIZE IN PRINTING.

Secretary of War Issues an Order Concerning Officers' Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Secretary of War has promulgated a general order intended to effect a large economy in government printing. It provides that hereafter there shall be printed only the reports of superior officers in command of military departments and in the field and chiefs of bureaus of the department. The reports of subordinate officers in the various branches are not to be printed hereafter, but the superior officers are expected to present a resume of their contents where necessary in the body of their own reports.

EIGHT MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Result of an Explosion of Gas in a Colliery in Wales.

LONDON, June 4.—Eight miners were burned to death today as the result of an explosion of gas at Guest, Keen & Co.'s colliery at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Death of a Prominent Lynn Builder.

LYNN, Mass., June 4.—James W. Dearborn, ex-alderman and leading builder of Lynn, is dead, aged 80. He was born in Effingham, N. H. Among his contracts in Lynn was the armory for the state. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow and a prominent Methodist.

Admiral Watson and General Wilson Sail for England.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Rear Admiral John C. Watson and General James H. Wilson, who will represent the army and navy of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, sailed today on steamship St. Paul.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. R. S. Fowler of New York is here.

—Mrs. Griffin of New York is at "Pen Craig."

—Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer have sailed for Europe.

—Mrs. Eroyd and family have returned from a visit to Pennsylvania.

—Ex-Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry are expected soon from Europe.

—Mrs. W. E. Glyn of New York is expected at her cottage in a few days.

—"Beaulieu" is being put in order for Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

—General Charles R. Brayton left last night for New York, on steam yacht Aramo.

—Mr. Henry S. Redmond of New York is at the Sargent cottage, Kay street.

—Mr. Harry Hamlin of Buffalo is at the Osgood villa, Bellevue avenue, for the summer.

—Mr. James P. Howell and family of Newark, N. J., have taken rooms at The Aquidneck.

—Torpedo boat Wilkes arrived yesterday from the Seabury works at Morris Heights, N. Y., and will prepare for her official speed trials.

—United States Senator John Kean and his sister, Miss Kean, of New Jersey, are to spend a portion of the season here.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Greene and Rev. Richard A. Greene of Princeton, N. J., have arrived at their residence on Malbone avenue and Broadway.

—Freights are running heavy to Newport just at present, and each passenger steamer is obliged to lie at the wharf for about three hours every morning, to permit the unloading of freight.

—Rev. T. E. Chandler of this city was one of the speakers at the annual reunion and banquet of the alumni association of the Boston University School of Theology in Boston last evening.

—This morning W. F. Lee, arrested and brought here from Brockton to answer to a charge of larceny, was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to Friday, bail being fixed at $500.

—Yesterday the Young Newports defeated the McMahon team in a baseball game marked by many runs and not a few errors. The scorer lost the exact record of the runs, but it looked like a cricket score.

—Rev. James Coyle, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Taunton, will have been a priest 25 years next November, but by request made by him there will be no celebration of the silver jubilee in the customary way.

—Rt. Rev. William N. McVickar, bishop coadjutor, will administer the rite of confirmation at Emmanuel Church next Sunday morning. Rev. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., will preach in the evening.

—The first tinker or small mackerel of the season was secured yesterday by C. A. Easterbrooks, and was shown in his shop. It is probable that there are millions of tinkers out where the large mackerel are, but they are too small to be caught in the mackerel nets or seines.

—Training ship Monongahela, Commander C. P. Rees, will sail at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning on her summer cruise, her first port being Queenstown, where she is scheduled to arrive June 30. The Monongahela has on board a draft of 251 naval apprentices.

—Mrs. J. A. Raynor, Miss Turnbull, Mr. Andrew H. Sands, Mr. J. C. Kendall, Dr. C. Renner, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and family and Mrs. Duncan Elliott and family of New York and Dr. and Mrs. Hall Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Weston of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottages.

—The last regular meeting for the year of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held with Mrs. A. C. Landers Tuesday afternoon, and was well attended. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read, the latter showing a balance in the treasury. It was decided not to hold a lawn party this year. Refreshments were served.

A DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION PRESENTATION.

[Fall River Globe.]

Five members of the Daughters of the Revolution of this city made a presentation at the Tiverton poor house yesterday afternoon that brought considerable pleasure to an inmate there. For the past two years the chapter had been endeavoring to trace the ancestry of Mrs. Priscilla Earle Springer Grinnell, 87 years of age, who is living at the above institution. With the assistance of the authorities at Washington, the local chapter learned that she was the daughter of Knight Springer, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and therefore she was entitled to recognition as such. In accordance with the custom the Fall River party went to the Tiverton institution during the afternoon and presented Mrs. Grinnell a gold spoon. The presentation was made by Mrs. Hartley, ex-regent, and the recipient was touched by this kind act. The local party was composed of Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. M. H. T. Read, regent, Mrs. Allen treasurer, Miss Handy, registrar, and Mrs. J. E. L. Thurston.

TOBACCO TRADITIONS.

[London Lancet.]

The belief that tobacco smoke is a disinfectant has long been popularly held. As long ago as 1888 Dr. Paul Tassinari of Pisa subjected the germs of various deadly diseases (such as anthrax, cholera and typhus fever) to the action of dense clouds of imprisoned tobacco smoke during periods of 100 to 150 hours, and the came to the conclusion that in most cases, and especially when large cigars had been employed as generators, the development of pathogenic bacteria was either partially or wholly arrested. But nobody retains smoke in his mouth for 100 hours at a time! An occasional pipe, indeed, scarcely counts in comparison with Dr. Tassinari's intense soaking process. Besides, under the conditions imposed by the Italian investigator, would not the smoke of coal or wood produce the same results as that of cigars?

It is recorded that during the great plague children were told to smoke in their school rooms. The idea was probably borrowed from the custom of the buriers of the dead on their way, in charge of dead-carts, to Holywell Mound. We read in "A Brief Abstract of the Virtues of the American Tobacco plant," published in 1783, that at first these persons only used tobacco as a deodorizer, "little thinking that what they used for momentary relief would prove a constant preventive. When the plague was happily stayed, the virtues of tobacco began to be investigated; it was found that those persons who plentifully used it, either in smoking or snuffing, had most wonderfully escaped the dire contagion; for though they visited the chambers of the sick, attended the funerals of cartloads at a time, they unexpectedly avoided the infection." The writer even goes so far as to advance the theory that since Europe took to smoking, epidemics had greatly decreased, and we find him stating the belief that dealers in tobacco were secure from plague infection. Yet he can assign no reason why tobacco should prove so valuable as a disinfectant except in so far as it fortifies the head against "exhalations."

Workmen in tobacco factories are often cited as being immune from cholera and other epidemics. It is interesting to trace this back. Abroad it probably received its first impetus in Toulouse, where shortly before the revolution the workmen in the state tobacco factory are said to have remained immune during a deadly epidemic of suette (sweating sickness). The belief may, perhaps, be of the nature of folklore. The medical man attached to the Bordeaux state factory thought that this local industry was a veritable blessing to a damp and foggy town. "The piquant and ammoniacal emanations arising from the tobacco qualify the air and diminish its insalubrity. Before the establishment of this factory the poorer parts of Bordeaux had been ravaged by epidemics and contagions now unknown. The death rate among the tobacco workmen is, he adds, very low, while very few cases of illness occur among them, although they are in general ill-lodged and clothed and even worse fed."

We have no new facts to add in evidence of the value of tobacco smoking in epidemic diseases. As yet, at any rate, there is nothing authoritative to be said.

WITHOUT A STRIKE.

All Job Printers in Chicago Shops to Have Their Wages Raised.

CHICAGO, June 4.—For the first time in 20 years the job printers of Chicago will have their wages raised simultaneously in all the job printing shops in the city. Typographical Union No. 16, to which the men belong, always has been averse to a strike and has succeeded in getting the raise in wages without one. More than 1,250 men will be benefited by the raise.

The printers have been getting $15 a week for their work, and demanded $19.50. This was given them. They have had one apprentice to every 10 men, and the employers have been anxious to cut this down to one for every five. On this point the two parties could not agree, and the matter was left to arbitration. The agitation for increased wages and fewer apprentices began three weeks ago, and for the first time in years the word strike was used in the council of the union. This was agreed upon if the demands were not acceded to, and the proprietors were told of the fact.

DUE TO LOVE OF WEALTH.

President Patton Says the National Conscience is in Great Danger.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The dangers to American national life resulting from the love of ease and luxury adduced by modern civilization was pointed out by Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton University, at the meeting of the Presbyterian Social Union, in this city last night.

President Patton's address was upon "The Place of Conscience in the National Life," and his remarks tended to show that the American ideals of life had reached a point where they no longer approached the highest ideals of Christianity.

"Our national conscience is in great danger at present," said President Patton, "on account of the great desire for luxury and wealth, which is pervading this country to the detriment of all other ambitions. I have no objection to luxury and riches, in themselves, but it is in the matter of obtaining some of the great fortunes at the cost of conscience and honor that the danger to our American republic lies."

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

Express on the Southern Pacific Wrecked by a Half-Open Switch.

REDDING, Cal., June 4.—The southbound Oregon express on the Southern Pacific road, which left Redding at 10:45 o'clock last night, was wrecked about 15 minutes later near Clear Creek, four miles from this city. The accident was caused by a half-open switch, which had evidently been left in that condition by some unknown person. The train was a "double header" and was running down grade at great speed. Both engines were thrown into the ditch and completely wrecked.

Engineer J. M. White and Fireman Fred Taffel of the forward engine were killed. The mail car was thrown across the track and all of the passenger coaches were ditched. A number of passengers were more or less injured, but so far as can be learned none were killed.

CHIEF BROWN DEFEATED.

Result May Hasten the Dissolution of the Seminole Tribal Government.

WEWOKA, I. T., June 4.—Halsutta Micco, a full blood, has been elected chief of the Seminole Indians, defeating John F. Brown, a half blood, who is just completing his fourth term. Brown is one of the most influential chiefs in the territory and his defeat will, it is believed, have a tendency to hasten the dissolution of the Seminole tribal government.

IN THE TRACK OF SHIPPING.

British Steamer Camorta Discovered Sunk in British Burmah.

RANGOON, British Burmah, June 4.—British steamer Camorta, from Madras for this port with 650 passengers, which from wreckage found by a searching steamer as reported May 11 was believed to have foundered with all on board May 6 in a cyclone, has been discovered sunk at Baragua flats in the Irrawaddy delta, directly in the track of shipping. The topmasts of the vessel are protruding above the surface of the water.

Price of Yellow Poplar Advanced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States has advanced the price of yellow poplar $1 a thousand. W. M. Ritter of Columbus was elected president of the association.

A Providence Pension.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Original—George P. Allen, Providence.

CONFECTIONERY

Plain English

is insufficient to express all we could say about our

ICE CREAM.

You will say, when you eat it, that it is the best you ever tasted. And it isn't the taste alone that makes it so good. It is pure and wholesome all through. We use the very choicest cream and pure fruit flavors.

Also Chocolates, Bon Bons and Pastry fresh every day.

—AT—

S. KOSCHNY'S,

Practical and Artistic Confectioner,

232 Thames St. and 16 B roadw

The usual assortment of winter

CANDIES,

Chocolates, Cakes and Ice Cream

Now on hand.

TRY OUR

Molasses Candy and Buttercups,

Made from this year's New Orleans molasses

Chas. F. Frasch, 170 Thames St.

Established 1865.

THOS. J. MORIARTY, Pres. and Man.
JOHN T. KEAGAN, Sec. and Treas.

NEWPORT

Manufacturing Co.

INCORPORATED,

Manufacturers of Special Machinery, Fine Tools, Instruments, Etc.

Electro-Plating, Modeling and Experimental work a specialty,

SOUTH BAPTIST STREET

NEWPORT, R. I.

P. O. Box 33. Telephone No. 332.

CHEAPEST place TO BUY FRAZER'S Axle Grease IS AT

Gratrix's,

96 BROADWAY

Lawn Mowers

And What to Buy.

For the finest, up-to-date mower in existence buy an Imperial. Manufactured by Coldwell Lawn Mower Co. These mowers have plain bearings. The wiper adjusts, not the bed knife. (The results) No cramped frames and journals. Runs just as easy in after year as when new.

The latest ball-bearing mower is the Universal, and it is a fine one. It has a flexible knife blade that is self-adjusting. Runs slick, cuts fine.

The call for cheap mowers grows less every year. Experience teaches the best is the cheapest. For a cheap B. B. mower try a Thomas. Well made and constructed at about half the price of other kinds.

For a way down price get a Weybosset. The best cheap mower ever offered.

Now about prices. Don't go and pay $12 elsewhere when we sell a better one for $10. We find some have done this. Why not buy where you get variety and quality at right prices.

WE CLAIM TO LEAD IN

Lawn Requisites,

Supplies, Hardware, Cutlery, etc.

FINE LINE OF

REFRIGERATORS,

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Table, Toilet and Chinaware, Glass, Tinware, etc.

—AT—

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

Is having ready sales. Our demonstrator made the rounds of Newport. Appreciate the latest up-to-date ballbearing sewing machine, that will darn like hand work and run noiseless. Come in and see the work and have one taken to your home.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.

BROADWAY.

New York Wardrobe Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Co.

155 Thames St. Southwick's Block.

Every Description of Silk, Velvet, Woolen Goods, Shawls, etc., colored in desirable shades with the finest lustre and finish.

Particular attention paid to the French Dry Cleaning Method of Silk Dresses, Shawls, and all kinds of Ladies' Garments; also to the Cleaning and Bleaching of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, etc. All kinds of Rugs Cleaned. Ladies' and Gents' Garments Cleaned or Dyed and Renovated without ripping. Kid Gloves Cleaned and Feathers Dyed and Curled in best manner. Orders executed with neatness and dispatch. Goods received and returned by express.

We have an up-to-date ladies' and gents' tailoring department attached. Ladies' Skirts cleaned and relined in the best manner. Jackets cleaned, pressed and altered to present styles. Telephone 8-4. Telephone or drop a postal. We always charge the lowest prices consistent with good work.

Remington Typewriter Agency,

81 Touro St. Telephone 518-4.

Typewriters rented and sold. Supplies furnished

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale.

A Large Modern Cottage on Cranston Avenue.

It in good repair and has fine grounds; hot water heat. A very low price if sold at once. For further particulars apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.

SOLE AGENT.

109 Thames Street. Telephone 48.

For Rent.

A large unfurnished house, centrally located; an ideal place for a winter or summer residence. This is certainly a bargain.

Also furnished cottages to rent for the summer, from $600 up.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. S. Cooper, 62 Mill St.

Telephone 612.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS BANK.

Newport Summer Cottages To Rent, Season 1902.

Several cottages at Renfrew Park, near Newport Beach, five minutes' walk from the electric railway. Cottages have from 10 to 12 rooms, and are handsomely furnished, with open fireplaces, decorated ceiling, exposed plumbing and perfect drainage direct to the ocean. Healthy location, view unsurpassed, excellent lawns, large stables for accommodation of horses and carriages. Bath house on the beach with each cottage. The grounds are kept in perfect order by experienced gardeners and the roads, etc., well lighted without any extra expense.

Address, for pamphlets, Renfrew Park Co., Newport, R. I. 165 Spring Street, or Real Estate Agents.

BOOTS AND SHOES

The Latest Styles

—IN—

PATENT CALF, ENAMEL and VICI KID OXFORDS.

—AT—

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO'S,

214 THAMES STREET.

W. L. DOUGLAS,

The World's Greatest Shoemaker

The Best $3.50 and $4 Shoes in the World. Union Made.

For Sale By J. L. CUMMINGS,

Boston Shoe Store, 152 Thames Street.

THE SHOEMAKER OF 1801

Depended upon the strength and durability of his leather and workmanship rather than upon the grace, style and elegance of his shoes. The shoes of 1902, as seen at The Armory Shoe Store, combine the good qualities of the 1801 shoe with lightness, comfort and unfolded beauty. Our Waukwell shoe at $3.50 is a triumph of artistic and mechanical perfection.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,

377 Thames Street.

Wilson's Nurseries.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Elms, Buttonwoods and Fruit Trees. Crimson Rambler Rose, Hydrangea and Shrubs of many varieties.

FOREST AVENUE NURSERIES,
CORNER WEST MAIN ROAD,
MIDDLETOWN, R. I.
H. M. WILSON

Questions!

Does your furnace work badly and need skilled attention?
Do you want me to call for tinware that needs repairing?
Do your leaders leak?
Does your roof leak?
If so, drop a postal or telephone.

BLISS, 43 Touro Street.

Telephone 518-3.

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M. S. HOLM,

AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale. Also agent for Pitt & Scott's Foreign Express. Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

186 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

(Freight Only.)

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the South and West. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to

J. N. KING, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent. Borden Wharf, Fall River.

F. P. WING, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

H. J. JERNEGAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale.

Handsome Dwelling House and Stable,

Recently built on Narragansett avenue to quick purchaser, for $5,500.

J. F. J. O'CONNOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

32 FRANKLIN STREET.

For Lease,

On the Ocean, near Bailey's Beach, a Large Place

With fine grounds, attractive house, stable for 7 horses.

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

5 East 32d St., N. Y. 152 Bellevue Ave., Newport.

JOHN WHIPPLE,

Real Estate

—AND—

Insurance.

28 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

FIRE LIFE

INSURANCE.

ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS

POLICIES

Written at lowest rates in reliable companies

—BY—

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223 THAMES STREET.

Bargains in Real Estate.

5 cottages, The Watson Estate, three two-tenement houses.

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WILLIAM LOFTUS,
231 SPRING STREET.

Charles T. Knowles,

JAMESTOWN

Real Estate.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

Bay View House,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Tennis Goods

WE HAVE AN ELEGANT LINE OF

TENNIS RACKETS.

The B. G. I., Slazenger, Wright & Ditson, Spalding.

The Slazenger "Demon" Racket is a great favorite.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,

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EASTON FARM,

Middletown, R. I.

Established 1640.

Pure Milk and Cream

From herd tested and found absolutely free from tuberculosis.

Address farm or Box 114, Newport, R. I.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

OLD COLONY STREET RY. CO.

Newport and Fall River Division

WEEK DAY TIME TABLE,

IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER JUNE 2, 1902.

Leave Newport—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, **10:15, **10:45, *11:15 P. M.

Leave Fall River—*6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, **10:15, **10:45, *11:15 P. M.

* To Portsmouth only.

** To Portsmouth and return.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

MAY 20, 1902.

Steamer Conanicut

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Newport—6:15, 8:30 (Mail), 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30 (Mail), 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, (Mail), 7:30, *9:15 P. M. Leave Newport Sundays—8:30 (Mail), 9:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:30, *3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, *7:30, *9:00 P. M.

Leave Jamestown—6:45, 7:50, 9:00 (Mail), 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:00, 2:00 (Mail), 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Mail), 7:00, a*8:25 P. M. Leave Jamestown Sundays—8:00, 9:00, 10:00, *11:00 A. M.; 12:15, 2:00, *3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Mail), *7:00, *8:25 P. M.

SINGLE FARE, 10c. 12 TICKETS FOR $1.00.

Subject to change.

a Touching at Fall River Line Wharf, connecting with New York Boat. No trunks taken on this trip.

* On and after June 22.

Through tickets between Newport and Saunderstown, including transfer between Ferries, 25c.

Laborers' tickets, good only on 6:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. trips from Newport and on 6:45 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips from Jamestown, 5c.

Steamer Beaver Tail,

Connecting With Sea View Railway at Saunderstown

—FOR—

Narragansett Pier, Wickford and Providence,

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown—7:00, *9:05, 10:05, *11:05 A. M.; *11:05, 1:05, 2:05, *3:05, 4:05, *5:05, 6:05, *7:05 P. M. Leave Jamestown Sundays—9:05, 10:05, 11:05 a. m.; *12:05, 2:05, 3:05, *4:05, 5:05, *6:05, *7:05 p. m.

Leave Saunderstown—8:20, *9:20, 10:20, *11:20 A. M.; *12:20, 1:20, 2:20, *3:20, 4:20, *5:20, 6:20, a*7:15 p. m. Leave Saunderstown Sundays—9:20, 10:20, 11:20 a. m.; *12:20, 2:20, 3:20, *4:20, 5:20, *6:20, a*7:45 p. m.

Subject to change.

a Connecting with New York Boat at Newport.

* On and after June 22.

A. W. LUTHER,
General Manager.

Prov., Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days 8 a. m., (5 p. m. May 21, 25, 30 and daily to Sept. 15). Sundays, 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, (9 a. m. May 21, 25, 30 and daily to Sept. 15) and 1 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

The first a. m. boat from Newport to Providence, and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Conanicut and Prudence Park daily, Sundays included, also (5 p. m. from Newport, Fridays only).

LEAVE NEWPORT

For Narragansett Pier

May 21, 25, 31, June 1, 7, 8 and daily June 11 to Sept. 15.

Week days, 10:45 a. m. Return 4:05 p. m. (Sundays, 11:45 a. m. Return, Sundays, 4:20 p. m.) May 25, 25 Land at West Harbor.

For Block Island.

Trips to Block Island will commence on completion of dredging in East Harbor.

All freight should be unloaded on the wharf 15 minutes before leaving time of steamer to insure shipment. No freight transported Sunday.

Large and small steamers to charter for day and evening parties during the summer season of 1902 on application to

H. BUFFUM,
Supt. Transportation.

A. H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer B. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf, Newport, daily at 1:45 P. M., returning leave Block Island daily at 7 A. M. weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

In effect June 1, 1902. Subject to change without notice.

LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	7:30	10:30	1:15	4:05	*7:30	11
Providence, arr.	8:50	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50	
Boston, arr.	10:13	1:18	4:30	7:30	11:00	
New York, arr.	1:58	4:25	8:58	11:00	6	
	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M	A M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
New York,	9:00		5:00	10:00	1:00	
Boston,	12:01	6:12	10:03	1:03		
Providence,	1:21	8:02	11:12	2:10	1:21	
Newport, arr.	6:35	9:25	1:00			
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M

** Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change and connects at New London with Norwich Line, due New York at 7:00 A. M.

* Following the 12:02 train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River), leaves Washington 1:50 P. M.; Baltimore 3:30 P. M.; Philadelphia 8:05 P. M.; due at Wickford Junction 5:18 A. M., Newport 6:35 A. M.

R Washington Express, due Harlem River station, New York, 1:50 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:42; Baltimore, 9:20; Washington, 10:32 A. M.

All boats run week days only except the 11 P. M. boat from Newport and the boat which arrives in Newport at 6:35 A. M., both of which run daily.

A. B. MACLEOD, Agent.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill-Top Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I.

NASON COTTAGE,

26 Mill Street.

A homelike and comfortable place for board, permanent and transient.

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Dennis Shanahan,

HAY AND GRAIN.

AGENT FOR H. C. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

JOB PRINTING

Will do well to get prices from

The DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

Before ordering elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as teamster by experienced young man. Address Box 31, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A position by a young man of mechanical ability. Has had technical education. Address Box 15, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By a Swedish girl (lately landed) situation as laundress. Apply at 16 Newport ...

WANTED—Situation by a Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Good references. Address 33 Young street.

WANTED—A girl to assist in housework. Apply after 6 at 16 John street.

WANTED—Situation by young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children in private family. Good reference if required. Box 17, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation as butler, by a competent young Englishman. First-class references. Address Box 26, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation as first-class butler; Englishman, understands his business and is a good valet. Good references. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By a first-class laundress, a family wash to take home. Address Box 51, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation as first-class cook; Englishwoman, can take full charge of dinners and lunches. Good references. Box 13, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by first-class laundress in private family. Can give New York city reference. Mrs. James, Bath road.

WANTED—By intelligent woman, a light situation. Care of invalid, or growing children; trustworthy, etc. Salary moderate. Address Box 13, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 17 Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—A young man, 17 or 18 years old, who understands care of horses and can make himself generally useful. Box 15, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 9 Ann street.

WANTED—At once, a woman for general housework in family of two. Permanent position for right party. Address Box 37, Daily News Office.

WANTED—At once, a capable girl for general housework. Must be a good cook and come well recommended. Apply 11 Mt. Vernon street.

WANTED—Man with single team to deliver and collect. No canvassing. $1 per week and expenses. $150 cash deposit required. Manufacturer (N.), Box 356, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Young man, some mechanical ability, to control valuable business in Newport; good salary; one controlling $250 preferred. Address "Secretary," Box 221, Providence, R. I.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—To purchase, a small building (which can be moved off), to hold two or three carriages. State price and location. Address Box 25, Daily News Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Bull street, June 1, a kid glove. Finder apply to Box 51, Daily News Office, and receive reward.

LOST—Either on Vernon avenue, Bellevue avenue or Malbone road, Saturday afternoon, a card case, containing cash, bills, car tickets and a cheque. Reward if returned to Box 61, Daily News Office.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—First-class furnished rooms, with or without board; select house. Call at 21 Brinley street.

TO LET—Two furnished, double rooms, with or without board, in pretty convenient locality off Broadway. Address Box 19, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Two rooms, furnished for light housekeeping. Inquire at store, 20 Bridge street.

TO LET—At 16 Bay View avenue, a large house arranged for two families. For terms apply at 12 Church street, up stairs.

TO LET—A choice, furnished front room, centrally located, for one or two people. Address Box 15, Daily News Office.

FOR RENT—Part of a furnished cottage; desirable location. Address Box 32, Daily News Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board in select house. 11 Mann avenue.

Furnished Rooms

To let, with or without board. Apply at 23 Brinley street.

NURSES.

NURSE—Experienced ladies' nurse; all other sickness. Best references from doctors and patients; city or country. 20 Tilden avenue.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODISTS.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN. General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Massage. DR. E. G. HOLLOWAY, office 70 Spring street. OPEN EVENINGS. Tel. No. 511-2.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and Facial Massage, Swedish Movements. Electric Treatment.

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Alfred G. Langley, A. M.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN ENSEMBLE-PLAYING AND REPERTOIRE.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST.

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Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Maintained by the U. S. Government and the State for the Young Men and Young Women of Rhode Island.

Tuition free. College courses in agriculture, engineering and the sciences. B. S. degree. Special courses for the engineer, farmer or teacher. Preparatory school admits from the district school. Dormitories. Entrance examinations for college and preparatory school, June 20, 9 A. M., at State Normal School, Providence, and at the college. Inquiries carefully answered. Illustrated catalogue.

Address the President, KINGSTON, R. I.

Marian Gertrude Dowling,

(Pupil of Arthur Foote.)

Teacher of the Pianoforte.

13 Chapel Place.

Mrs. Knutson's

Employment office open for the season, on the corner of Narragansett avenue and Spring street.

Flies are Here

And the way to keep them out is to have my metallic screens fitted to your windows and doors.

WALTER DRING,

Workshop, Church Street.

Residence, Calvert Street.

TELEPHONE 416-1.

SENATE MUST ANSWER

President Wants a Vote on Cuban Reciprocity.

Why Washington Is a Poor Field for Cartoonists.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Roosevelt wants a vote on the Cuban reciprocity proposition. He thinks that the Senate should make a test of the matter in some way which will show whether the Senate wants to grant a concession to the island or not. If it is shown on a vote that Cuba is to be given no concession, then that will end it so far as the President is concerned. He will be satisfied if it is shown that a majority of the Senate is against it, but he does not want the bill defeated by indirection, by long debate and by some parliamentary ruse. Being of a straightforward nature himself, he wants the subject dealt with in the same manner. It has been stated that unless there is a direct vote of some kind on this question the President will oppose an adjournment and, further, that in case of adjournment he would call an extra session. A vote to postpone consideration or any other vote which would show that the Senate did not want to pass a bill granting Cuba concessions will probably be satisfactory to the President.

Around in the quarters formerly occupied by the Congressional library, also in the quaint and winding corridors of the old part of the Capitol, as well as away down in the western terrace of the building, are a large number of committee rooms. It is rather an interesting fact that many Senators prefer these rooms to those which are close to the Senate and readily accessible. They say that they find these rooms most convenient for quiet work, uninterrupted by chance visitors or those importunate constituents who are always making demands upon them that cannot be complied with. Some of these committee rooms are so located that a stranger cannot find them without a guide. They are not beyond the reach of the chronic loafers, however, who always find the Senator who is good enough to be the victim of bores who idle away their time in Washington.

The national capital is not a fruitful field for cartoonists. Our papers published here employ cartoonists, and quite often there is a very good hit on national events, but the national events do not seem to furnish much material for these men who are right here on the ground. Occasionally some of the metropolitan papers have sent cartoonists here with an idea of caricaturing big events and men of national prominence, but it proves a failure and is soon relinquished. The patrons of the papers do not seem to appreciate cartoons of national affairs or men who are engaged in national legislation. Local hits are what seem to be popular for cartoonists.

It is rather a thankless task to legislate for the District of Columbia, especially in the House. In the Senate nearly the whole membership take an active interest in any District legislation if it is of more than ordinary importance. In the House it is different. District day is the signal for a large majority to leave the House. If a vote is taken, there is a hot skirmish to bring in the members. The District committee works hard and tries to get its bill through. Any man who may object to any provision of the bill can defeat it by calling for a vote, or at least delay the bill and other District business. Members cannot be expected to know the merits of most of the legislation and do not take the trouble to find out much about it.

It is yet too early to see the result of the trip of the statesmen to the South, even into the black belt of Alabama and a visit to the Tuskegee institute of Booker Washington. They had a pleasant journey, but up to the present time they are talking more about the scenes and incidents of the visit rather than giving their views on the race question. That the South was more or less of a revelation to some of them there is no doubt, and they are telling some of their experiences which show that they saw for the first time the negro as he is at home and had a glimpse of some of the southern ways which are known to many only through the Southern novel. However, it did not need a southern visit of Congressmen to put the Crumpacker resolution to sleep. It was doomed before the trip was even considered.

Representative Capron of Rhode Island tells of an experience he had in Washington back in war times. It was after the battle of Antietam. Jeb Stuart had made a raid into Maryland and cut all the wires, so that there was no communication between the Army of the Potomac and the capital. Capron was selected to take despatches through to Washington. He was mounted and, accompanied by six men, made a trip of 67 miles from Pleasant Valley to Washington. He delivered his despatches to Secretary Stanton, who glanced at them and asked:

"What route did you come over?"

"By Fredericksburg, Monocacy Bridge and Rockville," answered Capron.

"Did you see anything of the enemy?"

"No, but I think I heard them in the night."

"Do you know where they are now?"

"No."

"Why did you not find out where they were?" demanded Stanton.

"I thought it was my duty to bring these despatches through," answered Capron.

"Well, I should like to know where that Confederate cavalry is," said Stanton.

That was all. "I thought I had done a pretty good piece of work," said Capron, telling the circumstances. "I had taken many risks, ridden all night and part of a day, and at least thought I might be patted on the back and commended. Instead of that I went out of the War Department feeling crestfallen and wondering whether I would be court-martialed. But I believe Stanton never commended any one."

Arthur W. Dunn.

The committee on resolutions of the Ohio Republican convention consisted of six members of Congress and three members of the legislature. They might have let in one man to represent the voters without hurting anything.—[New Bedford Standard.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

News and Notes of Interest and Importance from All Parts of the State.

Without special incident the strike of the employes of the United Traction and Electric Company of Providence who are members of the labor unions began at midnight. The small knots of men who had witnessed the storm of the earlier evening for the purpose of witnessing expected scenes out of the usual were disappointed, and half an hour after the official announcement of the strike they, too, had disappeared from the streets and the down town districts took on their customary appearance. The orders of the union officials were that all men should finish up their regular trips and on this account practically all the cars were run as usual during the night.

Little Lea LeFebvre of Woonsocket will receive from the Lawton Spinning Company $7,500 for the injuries she sustained while in the company's employ, Judge Tillinghast having handed down from the appellate division of the supreme court yesterday an opinion in which the defendant's petition for a new trial is denied. The injuries the little girl received are among the worst which have been displayed to a jury in the Rhode Island court for a long time, and when in the trial of her suit the bandages were removed from her head, revealing that scalp, ear and part of the face had been torn away, there was a shudder of dismay on the part of all who witnessed the display. She was but 12½ years of age, June 19, 1900, when she was hurt. Her duties required her to remove full bobbins from the twisters in the mill and to replace them with empty ones. The bobbins frequently stuck and required some sudden force to remove them. In attempting to kick one off with her foot, as she had been instructed to do by the foreman, she fell against another twister on the other side of the alley, where her hair became entangled in the rolls and the injuries mentioned followed, seriously and permanently injuring and disfiguring her.

Fire broke out yesterday in the electric power station of the Consolidated railroad at Warren. The blaze, which was a steady one, accompanied by an electrical display, broke out on the short circuit of the west one of the pair of new 1,000 horse power electric engines on the second floor of the brick station. The fire at first developed moderately and finally broke out fiercely in sparks and flame. The cotton waste and oil on the floor, as in all such instances, caught fire under the machinery, but there was little damage to any part of the building. Chief Engineer Shaw directed the fire department of the station in turning on streams of water, and immediately had the engines shut down. The fire department of Warren responded to an alarm, but when the firemen arrived with their apparatus there was nothing for them to do, the fire being out. The trains on the Providence, Fall River and Bristol branches were stopped for less than half an hour, as both of the large engines in the new station had ceased to run.

A custom established at Brown last year was continued after chapel services this morning. The Senior class presented a mason's hammer as a souvenir of the Van Wickle gates to the next lower class, it to hand the implement over to the Juniors a year later. The class of 1901 secured the property a year ago today from the workmen who were then finishing the new gates. The whole undergraduate body flocked to the gates for an impromptu celebration, and the idea of confiscating the hammer found near the structure and passing it down to the succeeding class was seized upon. A presentation speech was made by a member of the Senior class and the Junior president accepted the memento in a few words. The same form was followed this morning, when the hammer was shown to the public for the first time since last year.

Lightning yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock struck Gardiner Ballou's farmhouse in the Esten neighborhood, Glendale, Burrillville. The electric fluid first struck the chimney, radiated from there to every room in the house and going into the basement caused the death of Mrs. Laura (Kelly) Ballou, wife of Gardiner Ballou. Whether the electricity directly killed the woman or whether the shock and fright brought on heart trouble, to which she was subject, and thus caused her death, is not known, but the body bears no marks of a lightning stroke. Mrs. Ballou, who was somewhat afraid of lightning, was in the cellar kitchen of her home and was evidently sitting in a chair near the foot of the basement stairs when the bolt struck the house. Mr. Ballou was in the barn doing the evening chores when the crash came. Running to his home, Mr. Ballou quickly went to the cellar kitchen and when he arrived his wife was in a chair, just breathing. He placed her on the floor, put pillows under and tried to resuscitate her. His efforts proved futile, as in a few minutes Mrs. Ballou was dead.

Amelia Grafton, 55 years of age, was killed yesterday as the result of a fall from a window in the house of Josiah Arnold at Lafayette, where she resided.

MAYOR AS NEWS CENSOR.

Mayor Hinchliffe of Paterson, N. J., has decided to take drastic measures, if necessary, to prevent the correspondents of the New York yellows from sending out their stories in exaggerated and distorted forms which paint the city black and tend to ruin the good name which the town is just beginning to retrieve.

When the mill strikers went out on their rampage recently the mayor realized that the usual flood of New York reporters would be sent out to work up sensations and to report the distressing state of affairs even worse than they really were, and he decided that their reports should be confined to facts at least. Mr. Hinchliffe, through his secretary, Mr. Dill, decided to notify the New York men, and also the Paterson correspondent of the out-of-town yellows, that no misrepresentations of facts on their parts would be tolerated, and that any man who maliciously twisted the true state of affairs for the sake of getting a sensation would be prosecuted.

NAVAL NOTES.

The impression strengthens among officers of the Navy Department that negotiations for the establishment of a coaling station in Liberia will be a result of the cruise of the San Francisco along the west coast of Africa from which she is now supposed to be returning. Captain Walker was not, however, authorized to conduct such negotiations.

President Roosevelt has sent these navy nominations to the Senate: Lieutenants (junior grade) Walter J. Manion and George E. Gelm to be lieutenants, and Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Furlong to be passed assistant surgeon.

Commander William J. Barnett has been designated as assistant chief of the bureau of navigation, to temporarily succeed Commander W. S. Cowles, who has been designated as aid to Rear Admiral Watson, and will sail with the special embassy to the coronation of King Edward on the St. Paul. Commander Barnett's last command was the nautical schoolship Saratoga.

The Navy Department is withdrawing the warships sent into the West Indies on account of volcanic eruptions and political troubles. United States Minister Powell at Port au Prince has reported that the situation in Hayti is such as to make the further stay there of the Topeka unnecessary, so the ship will be ordered north, probably to Port Royal, which is her headquarters. The Cincinnati, now at St. Lucia, will probably start northward about the middle of this week, coming to Hampton roads. The Dixie is under orders to sail from Port de France as soon as she can make ready for the homeward trip. She will bring north as a passenger United States Consul Ayme, who is in need of rest after his extraordinary efforts for the relief of the volcano sufferers.

Lieutenant Samuel Seabury, U. S. N., (retired), who died suddenly at his home at Bayonne, N. J., Monday, entered the service in 1865 at New York, enlisting as a naval apprentice with a view to securing an appointment to the Naval Academy, at which he served from 1867 to 1871. He was promoted to ensign in 1872 and to master in 1875. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1883, and went on the retired list in 1896.

N 2.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 3, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with Amalgamated Copper at 69, Atchison preferred 98⅜, Brooklyn Transit 68⅞, Canadian Pacific 135⅝, Erie 37, Manhattan 132, Pennsylvania 149⅝, Reading 63, Sugar 127⅞, Southern 26⅝, Union Pacific 101½, United States Steel 39¼, United States Steel preferred 89½, Western Union 90⅝.

10—The opening stock market showed no change from its recent lethargic character. The majority of prices were lower, United States Steel fell ⅛, and the preferred ⅛. The gains were among the specialties, Hocking Valley and Continental Tobacco preferred rising 1½ each.

11—Trading became duller and slightly more confused, but the variations in the prominent stocks were small, except in Canadian Pacific, which declined a point, while St. Louis, Southwestern preferred and Kansas & Texas preferred rose as much. Continental Tobacco preferred lost most of its rise and there was a sale of International Power at 55, compared with 70, the previous transaction. Detroit United Railways advanced 1½.

Noon—Money on call, quiet at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, firm at $4.87⅝ for demand and $4.84⅞ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.84 @ 5; bar silver, 52¾; Mexican dollars, 42; government bonds, easy. Stocks were dealt in in slight concessions from earlier prices. Offerings, however, continued limited and there was no indication of pressure anywhere. Detroit United Railway increased its advance to 2½ points. Metropolitan Street Railway rose 1, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie preferred 1¾ and International Power rallied to 70 again. Illinois Central lost a point and Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling preferred sold at a decline of 6½. Bonds were irregular.

New York, June 4.

	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	31⅞
Am. Sugar Com.	127⅞
Am. Grass Twine	58
Amalgamated	69
Am. Loc. Com.	32⅞
Am. Loc. Pfd.	93⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	51¾
Am. Ice Pfd.	60
Am. Smltg. Com.	18⅝
Am. Smltg. Pfd.	98¾
Anaconda	116½
Atchison Com.	80⅞
Atchison Pfd.	98⅝
Balto. & O. Com.	105⅞
Bklyn. Rapid Tr.	68
Canadian Pac.	136⅝
Ches. & Ohio	16½
Chi. Ind. & L.	75
Chi. Term. Com.	20⅛
Chi. Term. Pfd.	38½
Chi. Gt. West.	29
Chi. Alton Com.	37¼
Chi. & N'western	243
Col. Fuel & I.	99¼
Consolidated Gas	231
Con. Tob. Pfd.	125⅝
Del. & Hudson	174
Du. S. S. & A.	17¾
Den. R. G. Pfd.	90⅞
Erie Com.	36⅞
Erie 2d	51¼
Hock. Valley Com.	85¼
Ill. Cen.	132
Int. Paper Pfd.	75¼
Int. Power	70
Manhattan Com.	132
Met. Traction	113⅞
Mex. Central	26⅞
Missouri Pacific	100
Minn. & S. S. M.	58¾
Mo., K. & T. Com.	26⅝
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	56⅞
N. Y. Central	156¼
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	52
Norf. & Westn.	57¼
Ont. & Westn.	32⅛
Penn. R. R.	149⅞
Reading Com.	62¾
Reading 1st Pfd.	83
Reading 2nd. Pfd.	67¾
Rep. I. & S. Com.	17¾
Southern Pac.	64¼
Southern Ry. Com.	37⅝
Southern Ry. Pfd.	94⅞
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	60¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	64
Texas Pacific	41¾
Union Pac. Com.	101⅝
Union Pac. Pfd.	88¼
U. S. Lea. Com.	13¼
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	84⅞
U. S. Steel Com.	39⅞
U. S. Steel Pfd.	89¼
Vir. Chem.	63⅞
Wabash Com.	76¾
Wabash Pfd.	43¾
W. & L. E. Com.	22¼
W. & L. E. 1st. Pfd.	60¼
West. Union	90⅝
Wis. Cen. Co.	27¼
Wis. Cen. Pfd.	49

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ENTITLED TO SALVAGE.

J. K. Sullivan and Others of This City Share in Award for Saving Barge Josephus.

By a decision of Judge Brown, handed down in the United States court in Providence yesterday, Jeremiah K. Sullivan and others of this city and W. Lee J. Tew and others, owners of the Robert B. Little, are entitled to salvage for saving barge Josephus from destruction by fire.

About 6 o'clock on the evening of September 17, 1901, barge Josephus bound from Providence to Philadelphia in tow of the R. B. Little put into Newport harbor for the night. The Little went from a quarter to a half mile away, where she planned to spend the night, [illegible] early to go out at any time.

In the night the Josephus caught fire. The Little hastened to her assistance, as did tug Henry T. Sisson, having on board Chief Engineer Kirwin of the fire department, and others she had picked up. A launch put out from the Torpedo Station, and between them it was possible to save about half the value of the Josephus's cargo, amounting to about $10,000.

Jeremiah K. Sullivan and others, and Walter J. Tew and others, owners of the rescuing tugs, put in a claim for salvage, and in the decision by Judge Brown he finds that there is no evidence that the Little was negligent in leaving the barge, as was alleged, but that she did not render as much aid as did the Sisson. He finds $2,000 a suitable reward for the salvage work done, which shall be divided between the tugs as follows: For the Sisson, $1,250, for the Little, $750. Chief Engineer Kirwin is entitled to share the Sisson's salvage, since the fire was outside his jurisdiction, and the judge directs that he shall have $200 of the $1,250. The owners of the boat get $800, her master $100, the acting engineer $60, and the remainder is to be divided equally among those on board.

Of the Little's share, $500 goes to her owners, $50 to the master and the remainder to the crew in proportion to their wages.

The men of the Torpedo Station are commended for their work, but as they put in no claim for salvage they get none.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEWPORT BY AUTOCAR.

Mr. Hugh L. Willoughby arrived yesterday from Philadelphia in his new German autocar, in which he made the run by road alone. He came through at very good speed, though the pace was always kept below the legal limit in towns and villages, and in consequence no records were broken. It was said when Mr. Willoughby left Philadelphia that he would find it impossible to make such a long trip without a machinist to care for his vehicle, but the trip was made, and only two unintentional stops were recorded, one because of a punctured tire and the other because of a faulty ignition plug, which was promptly remedied.

Mr. Willoughby had the usual report to make of the bad condition of the roads in eastern Connecticut and in Rhode Island. From Philadelphia to Stonington the roads were in good condition, but from Stonington to the ferry at Narragansett they were generally in bad to very bad condition, sandy and very difficult to drive over. In Rhode Island, and especially about [illegible], the bad roads were further [illegible] by absent or misplaced signs, which help to lead the bicyclist or automobile driver over the wrong route, which if anything are likely to be in worse condition than the main roads.

DEATH OF THEODORE H. SMITH

Theodore H. Smith died in the hospital at the Soldiers' Home, Bristol, Monday evening, after a long illness [illegible] a complication of diseases. He was born in Newport about 60 years ago, and was admitted to the home April 15, 1893. In his youth he was engaged in a seafaring life in the merchant service and visited nearly all parts of the world. During the [illegible] he served nine months as [illegible] in Company E, Twelfth Rhode Island Infantry. He also served nearly four years in the United States Navy. For disability incurred in the service he received a pension. He leaves a widow and son who reside in this city, and the body will be interred here.

PARIS LIVELY.

Owing to the coldest and most backward Paris spring on record, outdoor [illegible] activity, which in Paris [illegible] attained higher development than in any other capital, is only just beginning, for not until last week did the [illegible] of Paris assume that bright [illegible] which constitutes the [illegible] charm of Paris at this time of the year. The open air restaurants at [illegible] and the Cascade Pavilion [illegible] are now filled at noon and in the evening with smart contingents of [illegible].

THE AQUIDNECK'S ROSTER.

The roster of The Aquidneck for the [illegible] is as follows:

Capt. Fred M. Murphy.
[illegible] John McDonald.
Head Waiter, Alexander Jackson.
Head Bellman, Greene Taylor.
Head Porter, Thomas McDonald.
Chef, Paul Frick.

No business is so good but that good advertising will make it better.—[Publicity.]

THAMES STREET REPAIRS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

he should have done it, not let the work out.

Mr. Ritchie, chairman of the highway committee, said the $5,000 resolution did not come from his committee. It had recommended a wooden pavement. Various amendments had been made and voted down. "When the mayor came in and told you what to do," and then this resolution was presented and carried. On looking over the field the committee found it was impossible to do what was asked. A proper plant would cost $7,500. It was decided to let the work out, as the street was badly in need of immediate repairs. If the clerk looked up the resolution it would be found there was nothing in it instructing the highway committee, which was not obliged to do the repairing.

Mr. Diggles said there was nothing in the resolution about letting the repairs out to private contractors. Mr. Ritchie agreed that the resolution read to repair the street and buy a plant. At the hearing the committee was told that a contractor was ready to make repairs and keep the road in condition for a year for $3,250, but when figures were asked for these were not given. The job was bigger than was thought. The work had been done to the best advantage and the money was gone, with about two thirds of the work done.

Mr. Milne asked if it was necessary for all resolutions to come from a committee. He thought every member had the right to present a resolution. Besides, what right had the committee to go ahead as it had, when the resolution said to repair the street and buy a plant for not exceeding $5,000. He called for the reading of the resolution, and it was read. It was passed April 17, and authorized the committee to procure an asphalt plant and repair Thames street with asphalt at a cost of not over $5,000. He asked if the committee had any report as to whether the work could be done for $5,000.

Mr. Ritchie said the committee had an expert go over the street. He figured out that it could not be done for that sum. He said it could be patched up, and perhaps two thirds done, for that sum. A man from the Boston Paving Company gave the same estimate. The committee decided to go ahead and do what could be done with the money. He agreed that any one could introduce resolutions, but when these resolutions affect the highway committee the appropriations ought to be enough to do the work and the committee should not be attacked because they are not large enough. At the last meeting Mr. Milne introduced a resolution for paving Spring street for $14,000, while the committee found the work would cost $15,500. The committee should not be blamed for the difference of $1,500.

Mr. Milne said he had consulted the street commissioner, who he supposed knew as much about it as the members of the committee, and used his figures. He did not believe in committees going ahead and spending more than they had been authorized to spend. It is taken for granted too often that the council will make good the difference.

Mr. Wilbar said the $14,000 on Spring street was a rough figure by Captain Cotton. He thought the committee had done what was best on the Thames street pavement. A small repair plant would have a capacity of only 10 yards. No one wanted the work done at a loss, or in a slipshod manner.

Mr. Diggles asked if the highway committee had anything to say about the work on the street, or whether all was not left to that distinguished individual, the street commissioner. He spoke of the work on the road back of the beach, where two steam rollers had been at work for some time, and where now it is proposed to tear up the road they made, for the extension of the street railway track. It had been represented to the council that the old street roller was no good, and could only hop along; so a new one was bought for $3,500, and then the old one worked alongside the new one just as smoothly as did the new one. These two rollers were kept on this beach road a long time and streets in the heart of the city were not touched.

Mr. Ritchie said the highway committee has general charge of all the work except some minor details. This work on the beach road had been ordered last fall; it was unfinished work, which the commissioner was authorized to do at any time convenient.

The three resolutions were passed, but not before there was another skirmish over Morgan court. Messrs. Milne and Butler asked if this is a public highway. Mr. Ritchie said that work is done, especially the laying of sewers, without considering that question, more especially where the board of health orders vaults out, and a sewer connection is necessary. Mr. Milne said he did not see that the question had been answered. President Austin said he was too late. Mr. Ritchie said he did not know whether or not the court was a public highway.

On recommendation of the committee on public property a resolution was passed, authorizing the committee to obtain proposals for placing lightning rods on the City Hall and contract for the same at a cost not to exceed $100.

On recommendation of the committee on street lights the committee was authorized to place an electric light on a mast arm at the corner of Newport avenue and Warner street and to place a Welsbach gas lantern on Bailey avenue, about 200 feet from Broadway.

The committee on fire department presented a report stating that the fire alarm battery used by the fire department is now leased at an annual rental of $220, and recommending that the battery be purchased outright at a cost of $500. A resolution was passed authorizing the committee to make the purchase and making an extra appropriation of $500 to pay for it.

A resolution was presented in the common council, providing for the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of American independence and appropriating therefor $1,000 and the balance of the Decoration Day appropriation. It was passed, and Councilmen Trion, Ritchie and Kelly were appointed members of the committee.

When the resolution reached the upper board Alderman Albro said the committee on Memorial day would probably have about $500 of its appropriation left, and he thought that amount added to the $1,000 would give the Fourth of July committee more money than is necessary for such a celebration as Newport can get up in the short time before the Fourth. He moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "and the unexpended appropriation from Memorial day," believing that with $1,000 the committee would have sufficient money. Alderman O'Neill said he did not think there would be so large an unexpended balance. Aldermen Albro and Bliss said that with only one small bill to be considered the unexpended part of the Memorial Day appropriation would be practically $500. Alderman Albro's amendment prevailed and the resolution appropriating $1,000 was passed, Aldermen Comstock and Leddy being appointed as the members of the committee on the part of the board of aldermen.

When the amendment reached the common council Mr. Ritchie asked for a committee of conference, and Councilmen Ritchie and Kelly were appointed on the part of the council.

Mayor Boyle appointed Aldermen Albro and Bliss on the part of the board, and the committee retired. It was absent nearly 20 minutes, and when the members appeared Alderman Albro reported that the committee had failed to agree. Alderman Bliss said the unexpended balance from the Memorial Day appropriation might not be available for several months, and furthermore he did not think there is any need of a larger appropriation than $1,000. Many of the neighboring cities have already prepared for large celebrations and Newport could not expect to draw very large crowds.

Alderman O'Neill thought that a compromise would be a good thing and moved that the appropriation be fixed at $1,250, without any reference to the unexpended Memorial Day appropriation.

Alderman Comstock said he had no doubt of the integrity of the committee and felt sure that if there was any unexpended balance the committee would return it to the treasury.

Alderman Bliss said that from his experience on committees on the Fourth of July he knew that the committee would expend all that is given it, and that its plans would be based on the entire amount.

Alderman O'Neill moved an amendment that the amount be fixed at $1,250. On a viva voce vote on this question the mayor was unable to decide how the vote stood. Alderman Albro called for the ayes and nays and they were called, Aldermen Comstock, Leddy and O'Neill voting aye and Aldermen Albro and Bliss no. The mayor declared the amendment carried, but Alderman Albro raised the point that an extra appropriation demanded a three-fourths vote and that the motion was lost. Mayor Boyle sustained the point and the amendment failed. After some talk Alderman O'Neill was sent to the common council to announce that the aldermen insisted on its former vote, for an appropriation of $1,000, and this ended the matter so far as the aldermen were concerned.

In the common council when the committee on conference returned it reported that it had been unable to agree. The council members said they had offered to split the difference, but the aldermen would have nothing but the action their board had taken. There was a long wait, and finally Alderman O'Neill came in and said that the aldermen had been unable to agree on any sum but $1,000. A resolution to appropriate $1,250 had received 3 votes to 2, but the city solicitor ruled that four votes were necessary. The council saw that it was $1,000 or nothing, so the resolution was sent for and the council concurred in the amendment and passed the resolution appropriating $1,000.

A resolution was passed directing the park commission to hire the Newport, the Newport Military and Naval Training Station bands for the park concerts, each band to give the same number of concerts and to receive the same compensation.

A communication was received from Jethro J. Peckham, stating that he had not qualified as fence viewer and did not wish to serve and asking the City Council to elect some one in his place. As Mr. Peckham was a hold-over the communication was regarded as a resignation, which was accepted.

The petition of S. N. Booth and others, asking that the sewer in Second street be extended to Sycamore street, 200 feet and the curbing in the same street be xtended to Sycamore street, and that of H. E. Nason and others, for the grading and macadamizing of Dartmouth street, was referred to the committee on streets and highways; those of David Barry and others, for a street light on Stockholm street, and of Margaret J. Robinson, for an electric light and a catch basin on Sea View avenue, were referred to the committee on street lights.

The petition of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company, for permission to extend its rails at Easton's beach about 600 feet along the highway and about the same distance on leased lands back of the beach, to reach the new pavilion, was referred to the committee on streets and highways, with instructions to hold a public hearing, as the street railway ordinance provides.

A petition was received from Emma Knowe, stating that the smoke and soot from the asphalt repair plant on Mill street had so damaged the walls of her dwelling that they were liable to fall, and had damaged her furniture so that some was unfit for use. She asked for $200 damages. When this was read in the common council motions were made to lay it on the table, and to refer it to the finance committee. Mr. Wilbar said the soot had permeated the walls and furniture so that it could be wiped off. Some of the furniture needed replacing. He thought she was entitled to consideration. Mr. Ritchie said he did not see that the City Council had anything to do with it. It was up to the contractor, who is well able to settle, Mr. Wilbar said. If the city had located the plant there, then the city was responsible; if the contractor had done it, then she should look to him, but it was proper to send the petition to the council. The petition was referred to the highway committee.

The report of the street commissioner for five weeks ending May 24 showed expenditures for labor of $8,157.37 and for material of $5,009.82, a total of $13,167.19. It was received, as was the report of the inspector of nuisances.

The two branches met in joint convention at 8:25, Mayor Boyle presiding, for the election of a fence viewer. Alderman O'Neill nominated Mortimer Sullivan and Alderman Albro named Thomas Moore. Alderman O'Neill and Councilman Wright were appointed tellers. The ballots showed that Moore had 11 and Sullivan 5 votes, and Moore was declared elected.

In the board of aldermen the commission appointed to widen Thames street from Swan avenue to Long wharf, to 40 feet in width, reported that it had surveyed, bounded and laid out the proposed highway and had found that it would be necessary to take from the several estates the following areas: Edward A. Edes, 245 square feet; L. W. Coudray, 191 square feet; Savage & Tibbetts, 199 feet; William E. Dennis, 372 feet; Albert K. and Mary E. Sherman, 109 square feet; Erastus P. Allan, 107 square feet, and the City of Newport, 361 square feet. It had agreed with the following owners regarding the compensation for damages sustained by them: Daniel C. Sullivan, $500 on account of his lease, the city to place a new front on the building; Erastus P. Allan, $3,500; Savage & Tibbetts, $3,350; Albert K. and Mary E. Sherman, nothing, which the several owners had agreed to accept, the owners to pay the cost of moving back their buildings. The committee further reported that it had been unable to agree with Edward A. Edes, L. W. Coudray and William E. Dennis on the compensation to be received for damages sustained by them. The report was received.

An application was received from Patrick Cummings for a plumber's license, but as it had no endorsement by the inspector of plumbing or the board of examiners of plumbing it was referred to the inspector.

Several appraisals of damages by dogs were received. The aldermen took the usual course on the first one considered, that of Charles L. Sherman, whose claims amounted to $40, and the appraisers' fees added $10.70, making a total of $50.70, and this was ordered paid out of the dog fund according to law. The next amounted to $42.70 and some one thought it time to call a halt. There were two other claims, amounting to $29.50 and $30.10 respectively, making a total of $110. Mayor Boyle thought the bills rather large and suggested that former boards of aldermen had investigated these claims and been able to reduce them. Alderman O'Neill moved to reconsider the vote on the first claim, and all were referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen O'Neill and Bliss.

The petition of Henry Desfossez and others, asking that Merton road be declared a public highway, was taken up and a resolution was passed, designating Tuesday evening, July 1, as the time at which remonstrances may be heard, ordering the several abutters to be notified and postponing further consideration until the date mentioned.

A number of persons were granted leave to sell fireworks.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A good-sized gang of men is making material progress on the reconstruction of the Opera House. The framing for the scene loft over the stage is well advanced and will soon be ready for sheathing. The gallery girders are in place, the iron pillars set and the floor beams being set. In a few days masons will begin the work of carrying up the side walls which will support the new roof. The gallery will be materially higher than the old one, and larger. Another gang of men is engaged under the dress circle, and here an idea may be gained of the general form of the ceilings, where the modern type of graceful curves to better carry sound is substituted for the old square corners, which it is contended affected the acoustic properties of the old theatre under the balcony.

PRECEDING MISS STONE'S LECTURE.

For a half hour previous to the lecture by Miss Ellen M. Stone at the Central Baptist Church Friday evening, the organist, Mrs. T. W. Freeborne, will render the following program:

Prelude and fugue in E minor, J. S. Bach (1685-1750).
"The Shepherds in the Field," Otto Malling (organist at Heiligaands Church, Copenhagen, Denmark).
Gavotte in B flat, G. F. Handel (1685-1759).
"Vision," Josef Rheinberger (1839-1901).
Fantasia, op. 15, No. 1, Emil Sjogren (organist at Johan Kirke, Stockholm, Sweden).

LIVELY SHOWERS.

The promise of a storm, or a series of squalls, which the weather held out yesterday afternoon, was fully met last night in this vicinity. There were several lively showers about town, accompanied by sharp lightning, but the rain seemed to fall only in small sections, and close by sections were dry. Similar conditions prevailed on the island, hail taking the place of rain in one place.

THEIR FIRST OFFENCE.

Bridge street between Third and Second streets has for some time been a scene of trouble, and of late musical boys have been the cause of complaint. Hence last night a police officer was on the watch, and when a trio of young men sat down with a harmonica, to which they added their voices, the officer dropped upon them, and this morning they settled with the court. Naturally enough, it was the first time these three had attempted to spend an evening in this locality, according to their version.

CHICAGO—THE PROBLEM SOLVER.

Perhaps because Chicago is a young city it has a way of solving old problems. Nor are its women far behind its men in the audacity and confidence with which they attack ancient conundrums which the rest of the world has about decided to give up or to leave to the slow processes of time and the Marconis and Edisons of the future.

Recently, for instance, Chicago women have made three separate and unique experiments in an effort to put domestic service on a thoroughly scientific and satisfactory basis. If it is still necessary to write an interrogation point after the "hired-girl question," fairness demands that credit be given these women who were not afraid to face the problem and attempt to solve it.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine was first of the trio to state her theory and put it into practice. Within the year announcement was made that Mrs. Blaine had decided to put all her household servants on the eight-hour basis. Two complete shifts would be employed, and it was expected that with the difficulty of long hours of work out of the way all other and minor difficulties would vanish. No record of Mrs. Blaine's success or failure has been written, nor is one necessary, for a few months later she leased her big town-house and took up her residence in one of the new apartment houses on the Lake Shore drive, where a large domestic establishment is not needed.

Then followed the women of Wilmette, a fashionable suburb on the North Shore. They decided that what their cooks and maids lacked was a wide acquaintance with literature and music. A club was organized, which met at the houses of its members, whose servants were all invited to attend and listen to programs of classical music, and readings from Shakespeare and Browning. The plan promised well, and failed only because, after the first few meetings, the maids failed to come. Last of all is the Chicago Housewives Association, formed recently on the South Side, with designs on the remainder of the city if its work proves successful. It will establish a course of lectures on domestic science for the benefit of the servants of its members, and will also erect and furnish a building where maid-servants out of employ may find temporary accommodations. A system of references, which shall be standard among its members, is also planned.

FLAG DAY.

Department Commander Chenery Issues an Order Regarding Its Observance.

Department Commander George H. Chenery of the Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, has issued the following order to Grand Army members regarding the observance of Flag day:

The department commander calls attention to the anniversary of the birth of our flag, which occurs Saturday, June 14, 1902. In connection therewith he quotes from Special Order No. 1, headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, dated Minneapolis, Minn., May 17, 1902, viz:

"1. Pursuant to a commendable custom established in many states of the Union, and at the request of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, chief aide-in-charge of military instruction and patriotic education in schools, it is recommended that all members of the Grand Army of the Republic observe Saturday, June 14, 1902, the anniversary of the birth of our flag, by decorating their houses and places of business with the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our country, and encourage their neighbors to do the same. * * * *"

Let the recognition of the day be general and made "honorable by reason of the special reverence and respect manifested by our fellow-citizens for the United States Flag."

H. Gen. A. E. Burnside Camp, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., will hold special services with reference to "Flag day" at Slocum Post hall Tuesday evening, June 10, 1902. The department officers and staff are "cordially invited to attend."

COMMENTS OF JAPANESE WOMEN ON AMERICAN GIRLS.

[Washington Star.]

The beauty and charm of the American girl is so generally conceded that it may be a surprise to learn that there is a spot on the earth where her appearance fails to make a favorable impression; where, in fact, her features are regarded as the reverse of prepossessing. In this respect an American girl, recently returned from the Orient, relates an amusing experience, that has since kept her wondering if the comments she so often receives are not the most barefaced flattery and the looking glass a miserable deception.

It happened in this way. A short time before leaving Japan she was visiting a friend who resided in a part of the country little frequented by foreigners. One afternoon they were sauntering down the quaint main thoroughfare of the town, much observed by the populace in general, when they became conscious that they were the objects of curious attention on the part of two Japanese girls, evidently of the well-to-do class, in particular, who followed close on their footsteps.

Presently the resident turned to her visitor with a smile and remarked: "It seems we are the subjects of a good deal of comment on the part of the young women following us. What do you think they are saying?"

"I cannot guess," the visitor replied. "Please tell me."

"Well you must promise not to turn and violently resent their criticisms."

"Certainly."

"Then this is a translation of what they have been saying about us, said Miss Peach-Blossom to the Hon. Miss Chrysanthemum: 'Oh, do look at those foreign women. See how strangely they are dressed. They wear short kimonos just like men. How very improper.'"

"'Yes,' acquiesced the other. 'The foreign women have no taste in dress. In Tokio, where I have been once, no woman's toilet is complete without a stuffed bird on her head. If she has not enough money to buy a whole stuffed bird, she buys a head, the wings, or some feathers. They are very strange, the foreign women.'"

"'But,' exclaimed the first, 'Did you notice the terrible size of the noses of these two foreign women. Are the noses of all foreign women as large as these?'"

"'Yes, they are as large. But they are proud of their large noses. The foreign women do not consider a large nose a disfigurement.'"

"'How very strange, and see, their eyes are as round as the full moon.'"

"'Yes, as round as the full moon. They stare at you without any expression or feeling.'"

"'And their walk. Do look at their walk, so ungainly, just like great big birds.'"

"Stop," interposed the visitor. "I've heard enough, or I shall begin to imagine I'm the most hideous creature on earth."

"You will get many such shocks to vanity, if you stay long enough in Japan," laughingly returned the resident.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE At Auction

—AT—

Jamestown, R. I.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. WILL BE SOLD THE

Entire Contents of Champlin House

CONSISTING OF

Furniture and, Hair Mattresses,

Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, etc.

Sale positive rain or shine. Conditions at time of sale.

FRED. W. GREENE, Salesman.

AMOS PECKHAM, Auctioneer.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

AQUIDNECK HALL,

Thursday, June 5, at 10 A. M.

Elegant Quartered Oak Dining Table and Sideboard,

Rugs and Carpets, 1d Piazza Chairs, Baby Carriages, Mattresses and Pillows, Toilet Ware, Dining Chairs, Parlor Suits, etc.

Inspection on Wednesday.

Toilet Sets.

An excellent quality of English Printed Toilet Sets of my own importation.

12 pieces including jar	$5.00
12 pieces including jar	4.50
10 pieces without jar	3.00
10 pieces without jar	2.50

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Pea Brush, Bean Poles.

5 barrels of Kindling, $1

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

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PETER FAERBER,

24 Bath Road,

HIGH GRADE

Carbonated Beverages,

Manufactured from Distilled Well Water.

Vichy, Seltzer and Carbonated Syphons a Specialty.

NEW BOOKS.

BYLOW HILL, by Geo. W. Cable.
FIVE STUART PRINCESSES.
THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, by Davitt.
UNTO THE END, by Pansy.
JUDITH'S GARDEN.
STORY OF MARY MACLANE.
KINDRED OF THE WILD.
COAST OF FREEDOM.

STATIONARY, PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING.

SIMON HART,

Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.

202 THAMES STREET

Telephone 121-3.

CARR'S LIST.

The Boer Fight for Freedom, by Michael Davitt.
Judith's Garden, by M. E. S. Bassett.
The Kindred of the Wild, a Book of Animal Life, by C. G. D. Roberts.
The Virginian, by Owen Wister.
Unto the End, by Pansy.
Five Little Peppers Abroad, by Margaret Sidney.
A Snap Shot in the West Indies, by F. P. Garrettson.

Daily News Building.

JEWELERS.

WATCHES, Jewelery and Silverware,

Carefully selected so as to have really serviceable goods in each line,

E. C. Blaine

240 THAMES STREET.

Sign of the large running clock.

14 KARAT

Gold and Gold Filled Watches,

In ladies' and gents' sizes.

DIAMOND RINGS

At about wholesale prices.

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

Get Colors That Stand!

HOWARD,

House Painter and Decorator,

172 SPRING STREET.

Paper Hanging, Graining, Etc. Signs of Wood, Metal or Glass.

(Style.) (Economy.)

LAPPIN'S.

Lace Lisle Hosiery Sale, TUESDAY.

See window display.

19c.

Owing to satisfactory arrangements with one of the largest hosiery importers of New York City, we are prepared to offer the Ladies of Newport, a 39c. stocking (three patterns, all sizes) at the above low price of 19c. We consider this one of the greatest hosiery bargains ever offered by our store, and we would suggest that you come in and inspect them, at

LADIES' FURNISHERS,

145 Thames Street.